

Silent Worker.

"The foundation of every State is the education of its youth."—Dionysius.

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Bro. Harts' "Something Greater"

By ALICE TAYLOR TERRY

BRO. HART was a minister. For seven years he had been pastor of the Methodist church in Melton. This was an attractive town that showed signs of being much alive. To the satisfaction of its citizens, it may be said that they were not content to measure their progress merely by their various business successes. For they believed eminently in the building up of character. This they believed should go right along, hand in hand, with the earning of a livelihood, or with the winning of wealth as the case may be.

Bro. Hart was very popular, and to this popularity the town undoubtedly owed much of its spiritual welfare.

As a rule Methodist ministers may not be expected to remain in one place for a period exceeding three years. But in Bro. Hart's case such a rule did not exist. And he was much the happier for it too. He was as a man ordained by Heaven to turn the minds of men to the power of the Higher Being,—not only turn them there, but hold them there. In this way, by his sincerity and by his beautiful tone of appeal, he could bring to Christ more souls than is allotted to the average minister. Although a Methodist, he could often be seen preaching in the pulpits of churches of other denominations. People did not stop to inquire as to his particular creed; nor did the good man, in his unselfishness, care for the views of his various admirers. It was enough for him that they would believe, be good, do good. He was so universally loved that he came to be known to all the people as Bro. instead of Reverend.

Personally he was an interesting figure. Except for the serene expression upon his features he might have been mistaken by the stranger for a successful business man. His mouth was broad, at once proof of his generosity and eloquence. A slight stoop in his shoulders made him appear none the less dignified. For ever he carried himself with that significance which a godly man feels when he comes to understand things in their broadest sense.

Being a man of so much influence, it was only fit that Bro. Hart's fame should go from Melton to other places nearby, and thence to far away towns and cities. Again and again he had accepted the call to conduct revivals in strange towns amid new congregations. His success had been so marked in this field of activity that it was becoming more and more apparent that a revival could be hardly worthy the time and effort without Bro. Hart in the pulpit when it were possible to have him. Always they must have him as the leader whom the people would follow—irresistably follow. Gratifying as this was to him, the day was coming—indeed it had come—when he felt a growing reluctance to accept these calls. It was not a matter of aversion with him, nor a shrinking of duty, but it was an even and fair desire that he should want to be more in the presence and enjoyment of his wife and children. He was especially con-

cerned about his eldest son, Alfred. He felt that the boy needed him above all others for daily counsel and guidance. Moreover he would give other and younger ministers a chance. He would let revivals learn that there were other aspirants just as eager of wielding over the congregations the same sublime influence, and who could be expected to attain the same success if given a fair chance.

Bro. Hart had now from choice gained the rare privilege of a two years' stay at home. Time had gone by quite uneventfully. He was enjoying comparative rest and the energy with which he entered into the spiritual education of his three sons fully repaid him for the zeal which he was not at that time disusing in revivals. Thus he had assured his wife, and the good woman smiled, and said, "It is rarely that sons have such confidence in their father. Last night when you were talking about going to Paynesville in answer to the request to come and assist in a revival there Alfred began to wonder what your absence would seem like, for ——" "My dear," interrupted her husband, "don't let the boy think that father must remain with him always. Has my teaching and philosophy been of little or more avail? Why, before I ever thought of going away again I felt assured that by this time Alfred had grown more manly in his speech and bearing than could be credited to most boys, considering the effort he has made. I have only the best hopes for him."

"And," he continued, still confident, "the boy needs only to be tried, he must have a chance to begin life over again quite independent of me. And let us hope such a test will prove his complete reformation. It is not new, it is no modern idea that the erring can repent; it is a fact as old as man himself. God will show us. He has shown us! He is good, He is all-powerful, all prevailing!"

As the last words died from his lips his wife knew that his old revivalist spirit had returned. This she knew meant another separation from the husband and father. Much as she dreaded it, she was secretly glad that it would give Alfred, who in the years past had been such a burden on the minds of his parents, a chance to govern his own conduct to the advantage of his friends and society in general.

Alfred had never committed any really serious offence. But he had been boastful, deceitful and wilful which was a grievance, a very regrettable fact, especially when this misdemeanor was practiced upon his teachers and elders. His father alone was the one to wield over him the influence that was for his improvement, and eventually his cure.

One October morning as Alfred was making a vain effort to concentrate his mind on the Book of Proverbs which he held in his hand it was with a sigh of relief that he

heard his mother's voice. She was talking to his brothers in an adjoining room. Then he heard her calling him. Gladly he went to her. She said to him, "Alfred, your father feels it his duty to accept this call to Paynesville. So we must prepare to do without him cheerfully for sometime. He is grieved to leave us,—and you, dear boy, let not your manner disappoint him. Strive rather to offer him encouragement on his departure, for human as we are, even the best and bravest among us need words of cheer and hope at times."

Her words inspired Alfred for he exclaimed proudly, "Bless him, father! Bless you, mother!"

In the past when Bro. Hart had replied in the affirmative to these requests to come and conduct revivals it had been characteristic of him to add to his letters a few words in the form of a prayer or a benediction. This he felt to be a kind of forerunner of his earnestness, of his power. So in writing to Paynesville his acceptance, he concluded with these words.

"Pray for great things; expect something greater." At this time he little dreamed that the "something greater" would be for him, not for his congregation. It would be to him a discovery, a revelation.

In Paynesville he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatts. This lady and her husband took a lively interest in church work. They had known Bro. Hart for a long time, having met him on one of his former revival campaigns. It was a great pleasure to them now to entertain such a distinguished man; hence they would do everything possible for his comfort and assistance. The meeting was duly begun. The church in which it was held, after filling up each day with the congregation, still could have afforded room for a good many more people. But this was only the beginning, and the minister and his devout followers showed little apprehension as to the final outcome. On the morning of the fourth day of the revival Mrs. Wyatts was discussing with him their plans for making the meeting more attractive.

"How can we draw more people to it?" was Mrs. Wyatts' first query.

"It is not so much the great number of people that we want," replied Bro. Hart thoughtfully, "but it is by what method can we best inspire and move to more zealous worship the present congregation? Being of an introspective mood just then, he was wondering if something akin to the power of his former great success was lacking in him, and why was it lacking? He fell to soliloquizing. He was somewhat interrupted when his hostess exclaimed quite suddenly, "I am expecting my sister with a party of friends from the city today. Only last week they had written that they might not be able to come; but on re-considering they concluded that they would not miss the opportunity to hear you, and profit by the revival."

Seeing that this was encouraging to him, and instead of giving him a chance to remark she went on to say, "Sister is so good and so jolly. They all love her. And she is full of surprising and witty sayings. It does one good to hear her talk if one does not feign not to understand her."

Here the minister was aroused by a feeling akin to curiosity. He remembered Mrs. Wyatts telling of her sister before.

"What was her name?"

"Josie—Josie Woods."

Yes, he remembered. And he remembered too that she was deaf. He did not know much about deaf people. Vaguely, he recalled having seen a few thus afflicted, but if he had shown any feeling other than pity for them he was not then or now aware of it. Why then was Josie coming to the revival?

To this question he could give no answer. In fact, the answer to it might have seemed to him as mysterious as a Japanese puzzle ring might seem to a stupid American.

Accordingly, that day he was introduced to Josie Woods. After politely bowing to her, he raised his head and held it quite stationary as if to get a good look at her. But not a word did he try to speak to her, either orally or by gesture. On the other hand, Josie showed herself more adapted to the occasion. She had smiled and shown instant friendliness. She had spoken words and sentences to him; but all she could get out of him was a smile and a nod—perhaps only an effort at a nod—now and then for "yes" or "no." As Josie had been deaf since childhood, she felt that as she was a stranger to Brother Hart it might be that he did not understand all she said to him. So while she chatted with the others he had a chance to study her. He could almost deny—if he could not deny, he could lament—that she was deaf. She seemed so attractive. So different from the other deaf people that he had seen. On her face was the expression of perfect girlish confidence and happiness. Her blue eyes sparkled with intelligence and understanding. Her hair and brows were dark brown, and her figure was slender and graceful.

Josie knew that Bro. Hart was watching her, and girl-like—perhaps not more girl-like than alert in this instance—she perceived that she might be more the object of his curiosity than of his admiration. The idea did not suit her. She determined to divert his attention. So thinking that he might understand her better, she got paper and pencil and wrote:

"Sister and the girls are afraid that I will not care to be at the meeting every day. They deceive themselves."

Bro. Hart read, made an effort at smiling, but, instead of making any signs of understanding or approval, he acted more like a person that know not either how to write or how to act. Josie was disappointed at this. But whether her disappointment was alied more to humor or disgust no one knew.

A week passed, and while the congregation did increase somewhat in size it did not follow that their enthusiasm, or that of the minister, seemed to have grown to any greater extent. Bro. Hart felt sorely tried. What was it that could have thus crippled his power? He had thought of Alfred frequently, but he had not worried about him. Josie was still at Mrs. Wyatt's. She had gone to church every day, but Bro. Hart had not noticed it. He had as yet made no attempt to talk to her. Like other people he was accustomed to think that a smile that showed a kindly feeling would suffice when in the presence of a deaf person.

That was mere conventionalism. Then,

while he was so much occupied in the revival he flattered himself that what was conventional was entirely proper.

On the other hand Josie keenly felt the slight. To her it seemed unfair, ungodlike that he should disregard her as if she were not a human being. Moreover, it was an insult to her educated self: for, had all the years that she had spent at school and college failed to fit her for society and for universal usefulness? Finally the sting became greater than she would bear. She thought that if he could help her neither spiritually nor socially she determined to help him any way.

Soon the opportunity presented itself. Bro. Hart sat in the library of the Wyatt's home resting and thinking. It was the beginning of the second week of the revival. Soon Mrs. Wyatts and Josie came into the room. They were followed by the other guests. It seemed that conversation was dragging, for of those disposed to talk the minister was the one least inclined to begin or to keep it up. For awhile Josie remained very silent. But she knew that the chance had come, and Bro. Hart would hear what she had to tell him. So, turning toward him, she resumed an attitude of importance and said, "Your mission is to preach the Word of God and to do all in your power to reach out and save souls. Then how is it that you conceived that the deaf have no souls to be saved,—or, if they have souls to save you have good reasons for not desiring to save them, so you have?"

Josie had spoken in a voice so unflinching and in tones so familiar that her words fell on her hearers as a great surprise. Even Bro. Hart did not feign not to have understood what she said. But silence reigned, and Josie continued.

"You would have me feel that if ever I had a soul that must have been when I could hear. With you now it is not possible nor is it necessary that I should have a soul any longer! For, wise and good you are?—Yes, and you are great! But still you must doubt whether those devoid of hearing have claim on eternal life or eternal death. There now I do,—but wait—I will have pity." As Josie paused to catch breath she caught Mrs. Wyatts' gesture urging her to cease such an attack on her reverend guest, but Josie was too inspired to leave off where she had so well begun.

Seeing that Bro. Hart listened like one spell-bound, she did not hesitate but spoke out boldly any thought that came to her mind. By turns she was severe, sarcastic, or humorous. She had been watching for a change on his features, but as he remained seemingly unmoved, Josie resumed, "And you want to know how this multitude of soulless beings live?—Very much like your people with souls, Sir; no difference, but exactly so. If it be true that, 'none are so deaf as those who won't hear', then I will say that none do hear so well so beautifully as those who hear without hearing."

Every one had to smile, for the scene was so novel, so impressive. And Bro. Hart was getting the worst of it. As he sat and listened he seemed to Josie more like a small boy crouching under the chastisement of a stern father than like the powerful minister that he was. Now and then he had looked enlightened, but he had not smiled perceptively. He remained sober, but it was apparent that his dignity was shaken. The strange part was that, as yet, he had not a word to say.

"The soulless people are equally capable of the same love and hate, the same joys and sorrows, the same hopes and fears, and whatever else is human or inhuman, just as you please."

A momentarily stillness ensued. Josie felt

that her effort, if such it could be called, was about over. Bro. Hart was staring at her fixedly. She arose and while she looked like one wounded in feelings, she was by no means daunted in courage.

"And you will still insist that the deaf are soulless beings?" she demanded of him scornfully.

This said, she turned and left the room. She did not know that Bro. Hart gazed after her admiringly as she passed from sight. Nor did she know that he said to the others after she was gone,

"She is great, how great she is!"

The revival proceeded with amazing success. The congregation grew and grew until it became too large for the church. People came in steady streams to hear Bro. Hart. His old power had returned to him. He himself felt that never before had he been so inspired, never before had he known such understanding. The "something greater" for which he had so earnestly prayed, and for which he had so patiently waited, had at last descended upon him.

And, as to Josie, and to it, how could he ever thank her enough? The bitter and sarcastic reproof which she had shown him in the library had been a revelation to him. Someway, it had the effect of doing away with an ugly prejudice in the minister's heart. That was just the old, conventional unconscious way of slighting an unfortunate fellow-being.

Now, Bro. Hart saw a new order of brotherhood for mankind; he saw why social conditions and relations should be different; moreover, he saw that his new-found ideal would be a practical solution to some of the social vexations of the day. He would know how to act now; and never again could it be said of him that he consciously or unconsciously ignored the social and religious rights of the afflicted.

For Josie he had the most friendly regard. It was a pleasure to converse with her. He saw to it that she missed none of the good things pertaining to church or social affairs. The revival lasted four weeks. It was a tremendous success, and the conversions were numbered by the scores. Conspicuous among the happiest of the converts were three deaf persons, friends and companions of Josie Woods.

ALICE TAYLOR TERRY.

Work Among the Deaf Described at Meeting at Old Orchard.

The Old Orchard club held its monthly social at the Old Orchard House. Mrs. Sarah Staples was hostess for the afternoon. Miss Marion Cleaves sang "Smarty" in her usual sweet and pleasing manner. Miss Hodges, from the Portland Deaf School, gave an extremely interesting paper on "The Work of the Deaf" and illustrated the work by a young lady 18 years old from the advanced class and a nine years old miss from a younger class. Miss Lillie Fowler, the former, recited the 23rd Psalm and some hymns and the latter the Lord's Prayer. Miss Hodges spoke of the 14th anniversary of Miss Taylor's work in the school and the high esteem with which she is held by her pupils, which was specially manifested by their spontaneous contributions of plants, flowers, etc., at the anniversary. A \$30,000 building is being erected for the work and the old building is to be remodeled for industrial work of all kinds. An invitation was extended to the club members to visit the school. Miss Marion Cleaves then rendered another vocal solo, "You Can't Guess What He Wrote on My Slate." She played her own accompaniment on the piano. Miss Georgia Staples, of Biddeford, recited the humorous selection, "Miss Hannah Tripe's First Experience in Court." It was beautifully rendered and caused much laughter. It was an afternoon never to be forgotten.

A Successful Deaf Business Man

THE above bears evidence in one instance at least that silence, though a barrier in many instances, has not prevented Mr. Schroeder from being a successful business man. He was born in St. Paul, Minn., living there all his life.

At the age of four, a severe illness deprived

and Some of His Hardware Specialties



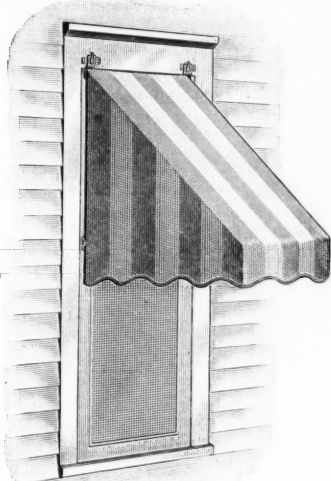
MR. AND MRS. ANTON SCHROEDER AND FAMILY.

ive manufacture of Mr. Schroeder's devices. He has travelled over the United States several times as their representative, meeting with marked success. One of his office associates remarked that "he could sell the goods to beat the band."

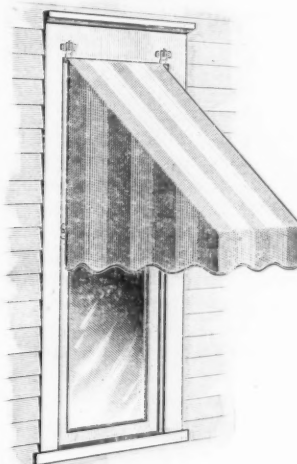
There is only one other successful deaf

instance in the silent community where a man draws royalties, his salary and has all his expenses paid.

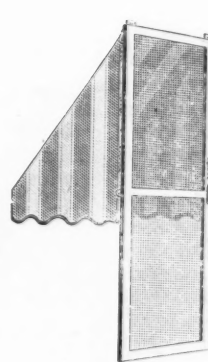
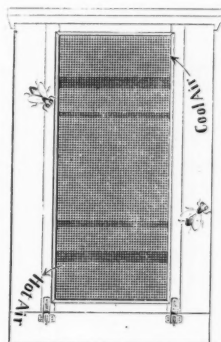
In 1900 he married Miss Marie Patenande, of Minnesota—Gallaudet '93. He has two very promising boys in full possession of their faculties. May future years show that these



him of the sense of hearing. In 1877 he entered the Minnesota State School for the Deaf at Faribault, graduating from there in 1886 with high honors. Feeling the need of a higher education, arrangements were made



boys possess their father's inventive genius.
M. E. A.



for him to enter St. John's University of Minnesota.

Naturally many inquire if this was not a difficult task to undergo considering the barrier of deafness.

But Mr. Schroeder's high sense of humor, quick observation together with a spirit of camaraderie made him many friends among the students of the university. He soon had nearly half of them experts in the use of the manual alphabet and his college life went as smoothly as a breezeless summer sea. In 1889 he graduated from the University with his class.

With the death of his mother came a fortune to handle and the business course taken at the University served him well at a critical time of his life. For a short time he ran a stock farm in Minnesota until circumstances compelled him to give this up. A few years later, he conceived the idea of window hangers and manufactured them on his own hook. Business increased until he received a flattering offer to sell his patents to the Stanley Works of New Britain, Conn., a hardware concern with offices and warehouses in New York and Chicago. The factory contemplates establishing a plant in Canada for the exclus-

saleman known besides Mr. Schroeder, but he does not cover as much territory as Mr. Schroeder is doing now.



The simplicity and usefulness of his inventions, together with their comparatively low cost, commands a steady demand for them in the hardware world. Perhaps this is the only

The Maine Convention

The deaf-mutes of Maine will hold their annual convention at the Foss street church in Biddeford August 29 and 30. The convention will be religious in its nature and will include sermons at the morning sessions and other religious services. The pastor will preach and as he speaks, his discourse will be interpreted by another man on the platform to the deaf people. They in turn will have a part in the services and what they say by signs will be reported by a man to act as their speaker. It will be the most novel convention ever held in Biddeford.

Shut Her Off. No Trouble About That

First Deaf-Mute (making signs)—Did your wife complain because you stayed out till after midnight?

Second Deaf-Mute (chuckling)—Did she? You should have seen her! But when it began to get monotonous I just turned out the light.

Mr. Arvid Holm whose residence is 1229 Seventh street, Milwaukee, Wis., emigrated to America 1893, fifteen years ago, has been home in Sweden since August, 1907, on a visit to his old mother and other relatives. He returned the 9th of April on a Scandinavian line steamer, for New York from which place he will go to his home in Milwaukee.

THE MUSICAL EDUCATION OF A DEAF-MUTE GIRL

THERE are few hearing, as well as deaf people, who if told that it was possible for a person *entirely devoid* of hearing to play the piano, would believe that statement.

But that such a thing is possible is a fact.

Is there any reason why deaf persons should not cultivate their gifts, whatever they may be, providing it is possible?

I for one answer No!

A year ago, a piece appeared in the March number of this paper which passed judgment on piano playing by a deaf person, but the writer of that piece knew little or nothing of the subject.

I feel I owe it to my music and to the deaf who read that article to write this, hoping that those who read it will take it in the spirit it is given.

Having lost my hearing *entirely* when seven years of age through an attack of spinal meningitis, I entered the School for the Deaf at Hartford, a year later. Though during the time I was there I showed a marked fondness for music and often expressed the wish to learn to play, I received no encouragement, for they did not think it possible for a deaf person to play.

From the time I could sit in my high chair I showed a fondness for music, which grew as I became older, and I would sit at the piano and drum on the keys.

Up to the time of my illness my musical abilities were not developed in any way. I graduated in 1905 from the school and in the fall I took my first piano lesson under the instruction of Eva Louiese Bradley, of New Haven.

Progress was very slow at first and it was very difficult to grasp the rudimentary points, thus gaining perfect continuity of tone. For these to acquire a perfect legato, two points are very hard, even for a person of hearing to conquer.

Touch, phrasing, rhythm, expression and pedal phrasing, were chiefly taught by pressure on the forearm and shoulder. These points mastered, for I would not give up, I progressed rapidly, playing several studies without notes and with my own pedal phrasing just as if I could actually hear myself playing. I am unable to explain this, but it may be attributed to my musical impulse.

I have learned technical work of all kinds, besides many different studies and pieces among which are the following:—

Spring Voices Waltz...Krogmann
The Merry Farmer....Schumann
Pleasant Meeting.....Sartorio
Hunting Song.....Gurlitt

On Tip-toe.....L. E. Orth
Off to the Chase.....Sartorio
Dance of Little Girls.....N. W. Gade
Set of Waltzes.....Schubert

Of these, "the Merry Farmer" is my favorite piece.

I have been asked "What is the pleasure and profit of a deaf person learning to play?" One person said it would be of more profit to learn to use a typewriter.

That may be true, but there is no harm in

learning to use one, or the other, as the case may be.

The pleasure I receive from my playing



MISS IONE LUCAS

comes through the vibratory sense, which is very acute in the deaf.

And who would not count it a pleasure to play for those to whom music is a treat?

Even so, this already acute vibratory sense has been so wonderfully developed since I began to study music that I can determine rhythm, pitch and power, so perfectly that many fine musicians have been at loss to under-



MISS LUCAS AND HER TEACHER, MISS EVA L. BRADLEY, AT THE PIANO

stand my playing, which is said to be very musical, and at times entirely misleading the listener as to my deafness.

My music is a great comfort to me and the pleasure received from the vibrations is keen. It soothes my mind and quiets my nerves, and has brought a new and great happiness to me that I thought could never be mine. Great credit is due Miss Bradley for her untiring efforts and patience, for it was most difficult to teach me at first.

I feel it is my duty to those dwelling in the "Silent World" to tell them what music has done for me, in hopes it may brighten the lives of many others denied the sense of hearing.

HATTIE IONE LUCAS.

NORTH HAVEN, Conn., March 14, 1908.

The Death of Chatterton *

And he is dead, the child whom Genius crowned,
And left to Poverty's remorseless will;
Here, in this shabby room the corpse was found,
Where Death had tendered his first rites—the chill.

The priceless manuscripts his mind produced,
In shreds about him lay, unsought, unknown
To heedless millions, whose apathy induced
The violent deed. Too early he had grown
Above the world's mortality and chose
The Unknown State, by desperation driven;
The Angel Hosts, which he denied, arose,
Forgave him quite, the corpse by spirits risen
Beheld the soul arise and saw it borne to Heaven.

HOWARD L. TERRY.

*Thomas Chatterton (England 1752—1770) considering his brief life, stands without an equal in English literature, and was undoubtedly the most precocious youth of which we have record. He lacked a few months of being eighteen years of age, when, disheartened and starving, he took his own life by poison in a miserable attic room in the slums of London. His work, first appearing under an assumed name, aroused the keenest interest of literary England, at that time enjoying a great literary era, has been, and still is the wonder of literary critics.

Owing to the stubbornness of his publishers in remunerating him for his work, and the inexcusable failure of Horace Walpole and other influential personages from whom Chatterton sought aid and an all-prevailing proud spirit which mastered him to such an extent that he refused all offers of food and comfort which he could not pay, in despair, he took his life by poison. His landlady declared he had been without food for three days prior to his death. His unpublished manuscripts were found in shreds on the floor of his room.

H. L. T.

A Dumb Witness

A dumb witness in a murder trial at Bordeaux, France, March 13th, described in graphic pantomime the disposal of the body, as, he alleges, he saw it. The prisoners are three men and a woman, keepers of an inn at the village of Langon. They are accused of murdering a guest

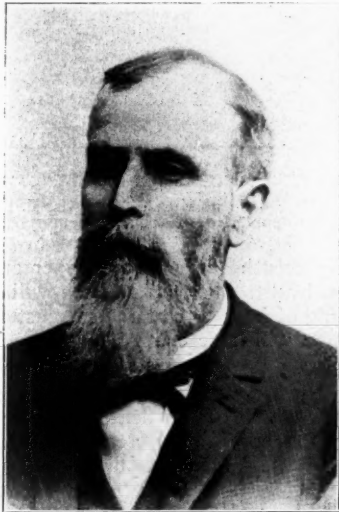
and of throwing the body into the river Caronne.

The witness is a railway porter at the village station, opposite which was the inn. So clear was the mute's pantomime in the final stages of his story that not a word was spoken. Judge, jury and spectators watched enthralled the dumb man's gestures in the failing light, and the only sound was the chattering of the teeth of the prisoners as they stared in helpless terror at their silent accuser.

Subscribe for THE SILENT WORKER.

Pennsylvania.

MR. ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE, of Wilksburg, Pa., passed away on the 28th of February last, and as he was in some respects a remarkable man, I think that more than a mere passing notice of him is in order. "G. M. T.," writing in one of the March numbers of the *Journal*, says in part:



ARCHIBALD WOODSIDE.

"Mr. Archibald at his death was a little over 68 years old and all his life lived in Wilksburg, and died at his residence, only two or three squares from his birthplace. He was one of the oldest and best known deaf persons in Western Pennsylvania, and during his life time had made a name for uprightness and honesty of purpose. He exerted an influence over the lives of more deaf persons in this section (Western) of the state, perhaps, than any other individual outside the schools. He was a natural leader, and had he received the education obtainable in these latter days, he would have made his influence felt beyond the city and state in which he lived.

"In some ways Mr. Woodside's career was remarkable. He was one of a family of ten children—five boys (all deaf) and five girls (all hearing). Of this family, the subject of this sketch and Sarah were the youngest and the two were inseparable companions and co-workers all their lives.

"The history of the one is almost that of the other. Miss Sarah early learned the sign-language, and has the reputation of being one of the best interpreters for the deaf in the country. Naturally she associated with her deaf brothers and entered into all their work and plans.

"In 1869, when the first day school for the deaf in this country was established by the late Dr. John G. Brown and his associates, Mr. Woodside and his sister, Sarah, were called to take up the work of teaching the deaf children of Pittsburgh and vicinity who assembled in the school from day to day. They served the school for seven years until it was merged into the Western Pennsylvania Institution and discontinued.

"After the school was abandoned, Mr. Woodside and his sister interested themselves in the spiritual improvement of the deaf of Pittsburgh. They, having united with the Reformed Presbyterian Church in 1873, con-

ducted a Sunday School which continued until the present day. Mr. Woodside was a teacher and leader in this school from its inception until about a year ago when failing health demanded a relinquishment of all active duties.

"Mr. Woodside took a great interest in matters pertaining to the welfare of the deaf at large—to those of Pennsylvania in particular.

"Mr. Woodside left his wife (Miss Sarah E. Showalter) and one daughter and three sons, besides his sister, Sarah, to mourn his departure. They were all with him in his last illness.

"In early life, Mr. Woodside made a living at the plasterer's trade, but after the day school was given up he took a position with the Armstrong Cork Factory in Pittsburgh. He became a valued assistant, and for a number of years was foreman of the department. After serving this firm for 29 years, he was a year ago retired on a pension."

On Sunday evening, March 15th, a service of far reaching import was held in All Souls' Church. It was a service at which there was present with us, by special arrangement, Mr. George C. Thomas, the Treasurer of the General Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church, and a prominent wealthy Churchman of Philadelphia, whose benefactions and benevolences, and great interest in Sunday School work are known to the Church all over the country. The Church on this occasion was so crowded that the galleries had to be used. The usual evening service was read, and then the vested choir of six young ladies, led by Miss Jeanette King, rendered Hymn 350 in so graceful a manner that it brought forth comments of praise from all.

Mr. Thomas then delivered his address on "Missions," but before he began he prefaced his remarks by expressing his great joy and thankfulness at being able to attend the service, which he said was to him an inspiration. The grace, power, and capabilities of the beautiful sign-language was a revelation to him, and had deeply moved him. The remarks were very acceptably interpreted by Mr. A. C. Manning, of the Mt. Airy School.

After the church service, Mr. Thomas remained to see the working of our large Bible Class and this also greatly interested him. Mr. Daniel Paul read the lesson and Mr. R. M. Ziegler followed by making the explanations and elucidations. It greatly pleased Mr. Thomas to find that the lessons used was the same as that used by his own large Sunday School at the Church of the Holy Apostles, and Mr. Paul recited the lesson in so clear and dramatic a manner that Mr. Thomas said he could almost understand Mr. Paul, and that he believed that if he attended a few more such services he would soon learn the sign-language. After this, a rendition of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by Mrs. Syle and Miss Jeanette King and a prayer closed the meeting.

On the following Sunday Mr. Thomas, in recounting his visit to his Sunday School, went into raptures over the beautiful service, the apparent reverence of the congregation and the quietness of every one throughout the service. It happens that our Mr. W. H. Lipsett's daughter, Ruth, is a member of Mr. Thomas' Sunday School, and so through her we learned of his impressions.

As Mr. Thomas is one of the most prominent members of the Board of Missions, the Missions to the Deaf throughout the country may now count on Mr. Thomas' loyalty to us on all occasions.

The Gallaudet Club, at its meeting on Satur-

day evening, March 14th, in the Guild Room of All Souls' Church, elected the following officers: President, J. A. McIlvaine, Jr.; Vice-President, Harry E. Stevens; Secretary-Treasurer, R. M. Ziegler. The Rev. O. J. Whildin, of Baltimore, Md., was admitted as an associate member.

Mr. William J. Zimmerman, of Steelton, Pa., met with a very untimely death while at work in the Pennsylvania Steel Company's foundry. He was instantly killed on Thursday afternoon, March 12th, by a large casting which slipped, while being raised, and fell on him crushing his skull. Mr. Zimmerman was



SARAH WOODSIDE.

an amiable and popular young man of only twenty-three years. His loss to his aged deaf parents and his three deaf sisters is very great.

The Rev. Messrs. Smielau and Dantzer exchanged on Saturday and Sunday, March 21st and 22nd. Mr. Smielau delivered a lecture on "Cleopatra" before the Local Branch of the P. S. A. D. on Saturday evening, and on Sunday took the services at All Souls' Church. Mr. Dantzer in the meantime gave a reading on "Les Miserables," in Christ Church Parish House, reading on Saturday evening and on Sunday took services at Grace Church, Allentown, and Christ Church, Reading.

Mrs. George T. Sanders is recovering from an operation which she recently underwent at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

On Sunday afternoon, March 15th, Mr. W. H. Lipsett gave an interesting and very helpful discourse on "Local Option" before the Beth Israel Deaf Society. C. O. D.

Meeting of New Jersey State Association of The Deaf, May 30.

As Superintendent Walker of the New Jersey School for the Deaf has kindly offered the use of the chapel and grounds of the school to the New Jersey Association of the Deaf, for the occasion, the association will meet at the school in Trenton on May 30, for the election of officers and other business. All members are requested to be present and all deaf residents of the State who are not now members should join, either personally at this meeting or by forwarding their names and addresses with the initiation fee of 25 cents to the Treasurer, Paul E. Kees, 160 South 12th Street, Newark, N. J., at least a few days before May 30. Ladies can join without expense to them.

PAUL E. KEES,
Secretary-Treasurer.



An Interesting St. Louis Letter.



FIRST DAY OF THE "DEESTRICK SKULE."

Miss Molloy, Mr. Burgherr, Miss Dillon, Miss Herdman, Mr. Stumpe, Mrs. Harden, Mr. Jones, Miss Steidemann, Mr. Lawrence, Miss Roper.

The "Deestrick Skule."



MISS ROPER AS MRS. HONEYSUCKLE IN THE "DEESTRICK SKULE."



RECESS AT THE "DEESTRICK SKULE."

From left to right: Miss Herdman, Miss Molloy, Miss E. Dillon, Mrs. Harden, Miss Steidemann.

AS a rule whenever an educator of the deaf severs his official connection with the profession he is seldom heard of again until the committee on necrology makes its report. Mr. John W. Swiler, formerly superintendent of the Wisconsin School, is a notable exception to any such rule. In fact, he has been so much in evidence since laying aside his official duties that instead of being lost to the profession he is found bestowing the wealth of years of successful experience whenever it is likely to do some good.

Dr. F. Louis Soldan, superintendent of instruction of St. Louis public schools, died suddenly of apoplexy on March 27th. He will be remembered by many who attended the Worlds Congress of the deaf in this city, in 1904, as he made an address at one of the sessions. It was due to the courtesy and co-operation of Dr. Soldan that the auditorium of the Central High School was placed at the disposal of the Local Committee as the meeting place of the Congress and convention. In the death of Dr. Soldan Gallaudet School has lost a good friend.

The Sexton Company at Fairfield, Ill., manufacturers of men's underwear, seems to be giving the preference to deaf workers as it is advertising for more of them. How unlike our Uncle Samuel at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bennett are the latest to leave St. Louis to reside in Fairfield—lured there by the Sexton Company.

A number of St. Louis ladies have organized themselves into what is to be known as the Home Fund Society, its object being to help increase the fund for the Home for the Aged and Infirm Deaf. It will work under

the auspices of the local committee of the Missouri Association having the same object in view. People are not asking to be shown if St. Louisians are interested in the Home fund. That is unnecessary. But how about the rest of the state?

Among the delightfully interesting literary treats given here recently were the readings of



DISMISSAL OF THE "DEESTRICK SKULE."

Scott's "The Bridal of Triermain" and "The Lady of the Lake" by Mr. Steidmann, Shakespeare's "Pericles, Prince of Tyre," by Mr. Rodenberger and "Cyrano de Bergerac" by Miss Herdman.

The meetings of the Illinois State and Alumni Association, in Jacksonville, June 12 to 15 inclusive, are likely to attract a good many from St. Louis, even from among those not entitled to membership. An association that can raise over \$5,000 for its Home fund, in less than four years, is worth going miles to see. We wish special excursions from every city, town and hamlet of Missouri could be run to Jacksonville during the convention for the sake of the inspiration which the visitors might get for the Home fund of their own state.

The friends of Mr. R. P. MacGregor—and they are legion—sincerely sympathize with him in the trouble he has been having with his eyes lately and trust that he will be able to preserve his vision unimpaired.

The illustrations of the "Deestrick Skule" are incomplete without the presence of Messrs. Rodenberger and Berwin who did much to make the entertainment a success.

The eighteenth anniversary supper and bazar given by St. Thomas' Mission will be on the evening of May 30th at 1210 Locust Street. Mrs. Cloud will have charge this year.

The following may have some bearing upon the intermarriage of the deaf and consequently should be carefully preserved among the archives of the Volta Bureau:

Off to the War.—HENPECQUE—"Johnson has joined the silent army."

HENDERSON—"Dead?"

HENPECQUE—"No; married."—*Illustrated Bits.*

The little poem below appeared in *The Hesperian* for the current quarter. It was probably inspired by the grandeur of a sunset among the Ozarks as all else about "Sunset Farm" is as quiet and as pastoral as a lover's lane.

THE VOLCANO.

I heard a mighty mountain clear its throat,
I saw it burst with lava and fierce flame,—
I felt a trembling, and the crackling note
And roar of streaming lava to me came.
I saw the heavens darken, and the glare
Of the wild flames come bursting through the gloom;
I turned and saw a city rising fair,—
A moment more—I saw the city's doom.

HOWARD L. TERRY.

MARIONVILLE, MISSOURI.

We were skeptical about a minister's reputed fondness of chicken until confronted by the following story and now we are convinced



ALFRED LEE HARDEN,

Youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Harden. Member of St. Matthew's Choir, St. Louis.



MRS. HONEYSUCKLE AND HER TWINS, ANGELINE AND HENRY.

that there is some truth in the report. A certain minister was credited with an abnormal fondness for chicken. He was of the mercurial sort possessed of an inexhaustible stock of finesse and consequently experienced very little difficulty in persuading his much better half to let him go fishing one day. So taking his fishing paraphernalia and a lunch of cold chicken he was soon playing the role of the gentle angler. Presently he got a nibble and then he got a bite and succeeded in landing a small sucker, but in the excitement he accidentally let his set of false teeth drop into the stream below. Now he was in a double quandry. How was he to get his teeth again and how was he to eat his chicken lunch without them? The quandry was of short duration, however. Removing the sucker and the remnants of the worm from his fish hook he attached a chicken drum-stick thereto and let it down where his teeth had been seen to disappear. Instantly there was a great commotion in the water and a mighty yank at the line underneath, which nearly caused the lone fisherman to make a personally conducted tour to the bottom of the stream. Quickly recovering himself he drew up the line and behold there was his teeth tightly clinching the drumstick. It is needless to add that they were soon enthroned on the gums of their rightful owner and the chicken lunch eaten with a relish.

Whenever an editor of a newspaper wants to work off in the press something which he is either afraid or ashamed to openly acknowledge as his own, he seeks to conceal his identity behind a *nom de plume*. The makeshift is about as dignified, solemn and successful as that of an ostrich hiding in the sand and quite as characteristic.

The writer of an editorial in the *Lone Star* recently remarked that the present method of selecting the executive committee of the N. A. D. was both undemocratic and un-American. He has not yet been charged with the crime of denuding the English language of its stock of choice denunciatory adjectives by the editor of the *Minnesota Companion*. When we made and reiterated the same remark some time previous we did not fare so well. Verily a lone star is a lucky star to live under.

We do hope things will not cool down before 1910. It may be that Dr. North and Rev. West are merely advance agents for the Convention—they are certainly playing their parts.—*Palmetto Leaf*.

"ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE."

The clique who made their entrance into official life by means of machine politics of the "you tickle me and I tickle you" variety will not be likely to find their exit obstructed at any time by the element which stands for law observance, fair-dealing and courtesy in the administration of public affairs. If the uninformed and gullible of the first voters of a convention could be eliminated at election time the charter members of the clique would find the skids so greased that they would hardly be able to bestow as much as a wink upon Editor South as they passed out.

Whenever there is a fight in progress, or any prospect of one, our friend Laurens can be depended upon to walk all around the combatants to see that the peace makers and bystanders do not meet with the usual fate.

The continuity of the National Association of the Deaf—it could be preserved, federation or no federation.

J. H. CLOUD.

Chicago

CHESTER C. CODMAN, president of the Pas-a-Pas club, delivered his reading of Jules Verne's "Around the World in 80 Days" before the pupils and deaf residents of Flint, on the evening of March 28. He has been requested to repeat it at Delavan.

The Pas-a-Pas club announces its annual picnic will be held on the Fourth of July this year. Chicago Division, N. F. S. D. will give its picnic on either July 18 or August 15, and on July 25 will have a lake excursion to Michigan City.

The Chicago chapter of the Gallaudet Alumni Association had a banquet at the home of John S. Fisher April 8.

The Illinois Home Fund has passed the \$5,000-mark, according to the treasurer's report in the *Advance* of April 11.

The Chicago deaf who received their schooling at the Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin schools are preparing for reunion time, as all four states will hold their meetings this summer. On June 12 to 15 Illinois has hers at Jacksonville; June 18 to 22 Michigan meets at Flint; Indiana at Indianapolis June 5, 6 and 7, and Wisconsin at Milwaukee early in September.

Speaking of Milwaukee, the following clippings tell of the way the deaf of that city are taking part in affairs religious and political:

Milwaukee's deaf men who have been out of their regular employment have gone cheerfully to work for their church—the Emanuel Deaf-Mute church, 1711 Meinecke avenue.

Under the direction of the Rev. Traugott M. Wangerin, pastor of the congregation, nearly a score of deaf men have overhauled thoroughly the basement of their house of worship.

Old flooring was torn up. Earth was removed to a depth of twelve inches. Six inches of cinders were laid and a new floor was put in. The walls were plastered and paneled and fitted with ventilators; pillars were removed altogether or given a new location, gas fixtures were installed, registers were connected with the furnace and some plumbing was done.

These improvements gave the deaf-mutes a larger, warmer, dryer and more sanitary meeting place.

All the work was done by the deaf men and their pastor, with the exception of the plumbing and the plastering, which a city ordinance requires be done by licensed, experienced workmen.

A contractor's figures for the work were \$800. The work was done for \$200, effecting a saving of \$600 to the congregation.—*Milwaukee Free Press*.

We are in receipt of a copy of the *Methodist Episcopal Advocate* of Chicago, Ill., and of which Mrs. Angie Fuller Fischer, the deaf poetess, is associate editor. The magazine is devoted to the interests of the church which it represents. Mrs. Fischer has several articles in the March number which show that though advanced in years and handicapped by blindness, this dear woman yet retains the power of a vigorous intellect which she uses to uplift humanity in her unselfish devotion to the cause of Christ.—*N. D. Banner*.

The following recently appeared in one of the local dailies:

The thirty members of the Caesar club, an organ-

ization of deaf-mutes, are preparing to present Shakespeare's "Julius Caesar" in the sign-language early in May. The Caesar club is composed of young persons. There is a similar club called the Pas-a-Pas. There are more than 1,000 deaf-mutes in Chicago and all are expected to attend the performance.

If they are quoted correctly the members of this club are an optimistic lot of "young persons," indeed. It is the first inkling of the existence of such a club that a good many of the "1,000" have had as yet.

April 5th an entertainment was given at Orchestra Hall for the benefit of the Ephpheta school and the following is taken from the daily papers regarding the program and the success of the affair:

The entertainment given at Orchestra hall last evening for the benefit of the Ephpheta school for the deaf by the Ladies' Ephpheta auxiliary was well patronized, and it is estimated that upwards of \$2,000 will be turned over to the school.

The rendition of "The Holy City" by a company of 50 deaf-mute children was striking. As the words were sung by Thomas Taylor Drill, the pupils of the school gave the interpretation in the sign-language, whereby some 600 deaf-mutes in the audience were enabled to understand and appreciate the theme and thought of the hymn.

Ranging in age from 3 to 16 years, the company of white-robed girls took their stations on the stage. In the center stood a group of the older pupils, on either side the smaller girls with palms, and in the rear on a raised platform were a number of girls dressed as angels, with great wings of crepe paper and gauze. Silently, rhythmically, gracefully the children followed the singer with appropriate gesture and symbolic poses.

P. H. O'Donnell delivered an oration or sermon on "The Tragedy of the Crucifixion."

The Chicago Chapter of the Illinois Alumni Association observed the 75th anniversary of Dr. Philip G. Gillett's birth at the hall of the Pas-a-Pas club. A program of much interest to the many old pupils of Dr. Gillett was given.

Press dispatches recently mentioned the visit of a party of Cherokee Indians at the White House, and stated that President Roosevelt conversed with them in their sign-language.

A knowledge of the sign-language is evidently becoming a requisite to things political. Perhaps the "civil service committee" of the N. A. D. might find him as versatile when they call.

If the National Association of the Deaf will permit a suggestion from an outsider, we urge that at the next meeting the number of standing committees be increased by one, a Committee on Arbitration;—it is needed.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Col. McClure ought to start his Pike's Peak Saving club right now, and there offer the amendment as an "insider."

Still another "rival of Helen Keller" is discovered in this press dispatch:

It is the belief of those who have witnessed the development of Louis Yott, ten years old who is in the kindergarten department of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, that a rival has been found to Miss Helen Keller. Like Miss Keller, the boy is deaf, dumb and blind, and he is still further afflicted with a strange skin disease. His mentality is considered wonderful. In two years, from a condition of mental blackness, he has been taught to talk with his fingers, to distinguish words in lip-language and to differentiate emotions.

F. P. GIBSON.

With the Silent Workers

EDITED BY ALEXANDER L. PACH.

THE following letter explains itself and I need hardly add that Father McCarthy gave his consent to its reproduction here—warning me, however, that “it was right off the bat” and no publication was thought of when the letter was written:

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK CITY, Apr. 3, 1908.

MY DEAR MR. PACH:—Of course I am a regular subscriber after having seen one copy of the broad-minded SILENT WORKER, and when it comes I usually turn first to the “Pach Page,” for I do revel in watching the telling work of a fool-killer. There are gentler strokes on the same page, too, and the agreeable editorial pat on the back for the honest endeavor, and to-day I found something which seems to refer to me; but I must admit the soft impeachment of the “inference” also, for it was mine; yet I think you would have expressed the same same thing, perhaps more vigorously, in like circumstances. For I had in mind the sale tickets of those D—M gatherings, whose purpose is no higher than mere frolic, and which are always attended with more or less riot and frequently followed by moral disaster. So, besides excluding the ticket peddlers from the church, I wished to keep my little flock from mingling with those wolves. Now I guess you had in mind the St. Ann’s entertainment. Well, truly, I have contributed to St. Ann’s benefactions, not much nor often in truth, but enough, anyhow, to show my good will and I feel even kinder towards the new Hebrew enterprise, as there is more need. Surely there is field enough for us all and we might courteously acknowledge it. However, while I admire your joyous defense of intermarriage between hearing and deaf couples, still from bitter knowledge I do not approve of a disparity of religion in marriage, and hence in purely church matters I insist on my congregation being present and worshipping only at their own altars.

With best wishes and kindest regards,

Yours very faithfully,

M. R. MCCARTHY.

It is good to see such an eminent educator as John W. Swiler, M.A., remembering his deaf friends at Jackson, Miss., in his speech on the education of the deaf. The following extract, which mentions deaf people so widely scattered, shows how deep Mr. Swiler’s knowledge goes of the people he labored so long with and for:

“Let me mention a few deaf people, whom I have known, that have been distinguished by the best work and the highest excellence: James H. Logan, of Pittsburg in the United States Coast Survey, Prof. Frank Gray, Rev. A. W. Mann, and Rev. P. J. Hasenstab, and Rev. James Cloud of St. Louis, Prof. Draper and Hotchkiss in the college; Hodgson, Fox, Veditz, all grand good fellows; Atwood and Patterson of Ohio, Vail of Indiana, Waite and Read of Illinois, McCoy, Hagerty and Robinson of Wisconsin, Wing and Smith of Minnesota, Phillips and Long of Iowa, Mr. and Mrs. Balis and Mr. Green of Belleville, Ontario, Johnson of Alabama, and Saunders of your own state and many others who have given their lives to their fellow deaf in loving service. Printers, authors, lawyers, sculptors, and poets are found among the deaf.”

The *Michigan Mirror*, commenting on my remarks concerning the “Among the Deaf at Large” column, says:

Evidently Mr. P— has in his mind criminals, imposters and the like among the deaf as running at large. Is our surname about right?”

Now when I read that I wondered what the “surname” had to do with the matter and finally concluded that surname was a misprint for surmise—on a plane with the “break” in this department last month which told of Prayers for the Deaf where the prayers were for the Dead.

A western member of the I. p. f. reviewing a report of an eastern Institution, says:

“We have received the 89th Annual Report of the ———— for the Deaf and Dumb. The number of pupils is 543—328 being males and 215 females.

It is the wording of the census of the Institution that I object to. There is a total of 543 children—or pupils, of whom 328 are BOYS, and the remainder, 215, are GIRLS. This subject we are dealing with is that of human beings. Male and Female is good where cattle are being enumerated or the census of a prison is announced, but no “male and female” for mine where the deaf at school are concerned.

I picked up a country paper the other day and my eye fell on the headline, “A Worthy Charity,” and it went on to appeal for funds for one of the wealthiest schools for the deaf in existence. It spoke repeatedly of “inmates of the Institution” and was, in effect, a begging appeal, the kind that just keeps the deaf back that much more.

In the days when Barnum’s ponderous Pachyderm, Jumbo was a temporary eighth wonder of the world, and before and after his grand trunk and big hulk were laid out by a hulking big Grand Trunk locomotive, the deaf generally got a bad attack of Jumbotiveness. All their doings in the press were chronicled in Jumbo-lingo. They had Jumbo times at Jumbo-parties and Jumbo dancing to Jumbo music and Jumbo spreads of Jumbo dainties—and Jumbo Jumbo Jumbo. No term has stuck since as the Jumbo-joshing stuck then, but the “bouncing baby” is a coming winner.

I don’t know where it started, but its “on” all right.

No more we hear that John Jinks grins from ear to ear—Cause—! boy eight pounds.

Banished is the famed orinthological expressman bearing his precious gift. Poor, Poor Storky!

Hail the bouncing baby—the very up to date—see each week’s chronicling of these most treasured gifts and note with what un-failing regularity they are all bouncing baby boys—excepting only those that are bouncing baby girls!

Honest now, did you ever see one?

Sometimes I am accused of discussing topics on which, it is claimed, I am not qualified to speak, but in the twenty years that have passed for us—Well, they fill a good sized auto—six—count ‘em, six, as the show-bills say—and yet never a bouncing baby. Smiling babies—crying babies—kicking babies—but yet never a “bouncing baby.”

Sometimes, in that excess of gleeful jubilation in the first days of the little one’s sojourn, I have taken the wee one in my arms and did a little dancing—“bouncing,” on my own account, only to get frowning “You mustn’t do that” from the *mater* and the nurse and direful threats of what the Medical Major Domo who presides in such emergencies would say—and yet not for the remotest once—a bouncing baby.

In the big cafes where deaf people are wont to gather for food, and accompanying trim-

mings, the waiters are not always as enthusiastic as they might be for very simple reasons. Among others, I used to get a bit sore over their frequent exhibitions of apparent indifference, not to say utter don’t-care-accusitiveness. After a while it all dawned clear, and my sympathy went to the man who waited, for he had to, literally. The thing isn’t confined to New York by any means. You can see it in Chicago, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Virginia, etc., etc.

The program is something on this order. Party gather round a table, and every other one isn’t sure of what he wants, but wants to see what someone else will order. Finally the waiter gets an order for a sarsaparilla, (let us say) two ginger-ales, (for instance) two White Rock (we will call it) and a Vichy (or something like that). Then just one man happens to be hungry a bit, and he will speak up to the waiter and order a Swiss-cheese sandwich, or something like that. Then the whole order is taken to the first checker, who O. K.’s it. Then to the food checker, and he puts on his O. K., then the bar steward gets his requisition, and gives a check therefore. Then the waiter carries back the full order and serves it. He has walked the length of a city block, and perhaps has stood in line some time, and feels that satisfaction that comes to the man for a work well done.

Just about this time, Man No. 2, sees the “Swiss-food,” and it gives him an idea, he wants one too, and points at the article, then to himself, and the waiter understands, tramps back, down, up, goes through all the formalities that a big place requires to properly conduct its business, and finally comes back and serves Mr. Man No. 2 with his desired perforated goat-milk product.

Now the time is ripe for two others, simultaneously and at once, as it were, to have a great light penetrate. By the great jiminy hooky, they want two of the same article. You can’t expect a waiter to smile, when he gets this third walking order, but he goes off manfully determined to see the thing through to the bitter end, and he does, and some times he gets the dime he has earned, and sometimes a nickel, and yet again he gets nix.

Seeing Washington—Yes, get on and take a ride with me and see the sights of Washington that you can’t see from the quarter deck of the rubber-neck wagons—the big red fellows that start every hour and to the accompaniment of strident lectures from the megaphone man, traverse the city. Speaking of bouncing babies just naturally led to the rubber-neck wagon.

In the first place, I made my home for four days and nights within pistol shot of the President’s home and didn’t once see him. Within a mile or so of the famed college for the Deaf and yet nary glimpse of it, nor yet a grip of its great founder’s hand, nor a sight of any of the faculty, students nor even one of its famed deaf townsmen.

There were four of us on camera duty and our days were filled with “dates” with such eminent men as the ambassadors of Great Britain, Japan, China, Brazil and Italy. Bryce, greatest of diplomats; Takahira, Japan’s foremost. Wu Ting Fang, the chosen from among several hundred millions—Nabuco, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Baron des Planches, Italy’s grand representative, courtly, genial, who looks like a German edition of King Edward VII.

Then there were department heads like Metcalf and Newberry of the Navy; Adee, the assistant Secretary of State and Oliver in the same place in the War Department. Admi-

als Cowles, Rea, Mason, Hollyday and Leutze. Presidential timber—plenty of it—Speaker Cannon, everybody's Uncle Joe—Senators LaFollette, Knox, Elkins, Congressman Watson—probably the next Governor of Indiana. Fassett, Champ Clark, one of the whips of the house. DeArmond, Cockran and others whose names are famed all over the land.

Sometimes long waits would put us way behind our schedule—and then long jumps—from the Capitol to the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, or from the Navy Yard in the S. E. district to the home of a Justice of the Supreme Court on the extreme end of I Street (they always spell it with the letter designating its alphabetical name and the word eye in parenthesis) in the N. W. end of the city.

Magnificent distances?

Sure—only they don't seem so magnificent when you are lugging heavy apparatus and the weather so warm your clothes feel as heavy as a circus tent, and the cars take you almost there, but yet not quite. And 1400 New Hampshire avenue, the car conductor points out, is over the other side of Dupont Circle, and you walk through the park with your cumbersome impedimenta only to find the colored man you meet—and you generally do meet a colored man—in Washington—tells you it's on the other side of the Park—where you got off the car—Say, a man sleeps sound after a day like that and he wants to start in early and keep at it long.

Well, forget it. Doesn't the Italian Ambassador greet you so heartily and treat you so grandly that you would not feel it a hardship to drag your apparatus across twenty Dupont Circles?

These embassies, by the way, are a beautiful feature of Washington with its many gorgeous architectural treats. But its on the inside that they are the real revelation—the real embodiment of the nation whose representative it houses.

I had an idea that when you got inside there were apartments labelled: "Office of the Ambassador," Office of the Counsellor of the Embassy," Office of the First Secretary, the Military and Naval attaches, and so on.

Well, perhaps somewhere in the upper stories these officials are quartered, but the downstairs rooms are state, drawing and reception rooms furnished as are the mansions of the millionaires of New York's Fifth Ave. Grand paintings of the rulers of the country represented and masterpieces of the sublimest arts its craftsmen are famous for.

Baron Takahira lives in a four-story marble home. The stately entrance hall with its bronzes and ivories—carvings seen only elsewhere in famed museums. His Embassy staff is a large one and yet there are no Japanese menials. Stolid coachmen and footmen, with red and white cocades on their hats—matching those on the bridles of their horses. Butlers, house-maids, attendants, all Caucasians—and this where you would naturally not look for people of the white race.

Mr. Wu Ting Fang greets you in the dress his ancestors have worn for hundreds of years, but Baron Takahira, when he poses for us is in the Statesman's frock coat—very English in cut and style, and when he bids us good bye, dons a silk hat and drives off to represent his Emperor at a funeral at St. John's, the last obsequies to Mr. Stevens who was murdered in San Francisco.

This was the second time within two weeks that we had posed the nobleman who represented his country in the Peace Negotiations and my confrere on both occasions spoke to

me, using the manual alphabet, but it caused no comment and no question, from him.

Several of the others, however, showed great interest, and with universal accord each asked why a doctor had not remedied the condition.

It would take too much space and would be tiresome to the reader to relate more details, but this happened in Senator Elkins' Committee Room in the Senate wing of the Capital. We begun preparations while the Senator was "on the floor," and had interested spectators in two of his secretaries and a "third party." The "third party" I took to be a friend of the Senator's. He wore a business suit and a business air!

When Mr. Elkins came he signed some documents, and announced his readiness to be "toked."

A heavy leather couch was somewhat in our way and when I undertook to move it, the "third party in a business suit" offered, in pantomime, to help—and did.

When we were through one of the Secretaries wrote down:

"You fellows were in luck, it ain't every photographer that has a United States Senator to help him do his work."

Then he glanced over to the "third party in a business suit," and I asked: "Do you refer to him?"

"Yes!"

"Why, who is the gentleman?"

"Senator Bacon of Georgia!"

Tableau!

Moral:—Silk hats and frock coats are not necessarily the raiment of a United States Senator. As in this case, a mighty fine Senator sometimes looks to be just a smart business man in a smart business suit.

A. L. PACH.

Eastern Canada.

We are glad to hear that the infant of Mrs. Daniel A. Morrison, Sydney, C. B., who has been dangerously ill with an attack of pneumonia, is much better.

Good times and prosperity may come very shortly to the deaf-mutes, who have been out of employment for some time this winter, on account of hard times. We say for them to save up and go to the coming convention of the M. D. M. A. at St. John, N. B.

Mr. George S. Mackenzie, president of the M. D. M. A., who is chairman of the committee and treasurer of the monument fund, is asking the deaf people to contribute towards monuments which may be erected on the grounds in front of the Halifax School for the Deaf, in honor of Mr. William Gray, the founder of the school and Mr. Scott Hutton, the most faithful father of the deaf. Early subscriptions sent to Mr. Mackenzie will be greatly appreciated. He will thank the deaf-mutes who were educated at the Halifax school and who reside in the United States now, if they kindly contribute towards the above memorial. His address is P. O. Box 585, Moncton, N. B., Canada.

Mack wishes to state that he has been informed that Fred W. Green, (formerly of Amherst, N. S.,) who goes under the assumed name of Fred Green, is only locked up in prison at Northampton, Mass., for larceny and forgery, to await the action of the grand jury which will meet in June next. The writer, who has received four letters from Taunton, Mass., regarding the Green matter, will be glad to give, at the coming convention, full information as to that fellow's recent doings, etc. We all hope that Fred Green will be given a heavy sentence to serve in prison that it may prevent him from again bringing disgrace upon the deaf in general.

MACK.

Teach Deaf-Mutes to Telegraph

A deaf-mute telegrapher. He may seem an impossibility to those who associate the telegraph instrument with an incessant and to the layman chaotic succession of short, sharp sounds. But Thomas B. Lambert, a lineman employed by the city, says the keen ear no longer is necessary to the receiver of messages from the wire. He has devised a plan to make the eye do the work of the ear.

Lambert is no novice in the world of new things electrical. He it was who devised the mechanism that made one of the elder Herrmann's best tricks possible. His claims, therefore, demand attention, and his own demonstration of his plan certainly looked good. Here is what Lambert does to eliminate the aural nerves from the sense of telegraphy:

USES BIG SOUNDING BAR.

He uses a telegraph instrument with a longer sounding bar than the standard in use. Behind the instrument, in a little cabinet, is a mirror. This mirror is in the dark, and it will reproduce the most minute flash caused by the closing of the telegraph circuit. The deaf operator can detect the letters by the length of the flash in the mirror. He can answer his calls promptly. At the same time his receiving instrument is so close to his sending key that he can by the touch of the bar catch instantaneously any reply that will come over the instrument to his fingers.

While Mr. Lambert admits a mute might not receive a great deal of consideration as a train dispatcher, there is a large field for him in commercial work. In order to catch a call when away from his instrument the operator uses a device made of a small piece of metal connected by wire with the telegraph instrument. When the key is opened the operator, holding the metal in his hand, receives his call through the sense of feeling, due to the slight electric shock.

EMPLOY SENSE OF TOUCH.

Lambert also makes much use of the sense of touch in his plan for deaf telegraphers. He believes that sense alone might suffice, and of this probability he says:

"I can take a deaf person and teach him telegraphy by slowly making the shocks intended to convey to his mind the letters of the alphabet. It is merely a matter of long and short contracts. If we receive them by sense of hearing the deaf can receive them by sense of feeling. A deaf person sitting before an instrument which has a mirror behind it can receive the flashes rather than the clicks."

"Suppose the mirror is broken through accident. Would not that disqualify that operator and that office until a new mirror could be provided?" he was asked.

"Not at all," said Lambert. "The sense of sight is still there. An operator can watch his receiver bar, and his sense of sight is so acute that he can readily distinguish the calls by the length of time that the bar is down or up, as the case may be. He could stand this strain for a limited time. I will take any mute who can read or write and teach him the Morse alphabet."

In 1890 Lambert sold Herrmann the secret of a trick that mystified thousands. Lambert stood on a glass plate blindfolded, his back to a blackboard on which Herrmann wrote a word. As he laid aside the crayon Lambert told him what the word was. Herrmann was dumfounded. Being unable to fathom the mystery the wizard paid Lambert the price asked for the secret. It was so simple that Herrmann laughed.

MIRROR DOES ITS PART

In one corner of the room at the ceiling was a small hole. Behind this hole, in another room, was a mirror. The mirror was set so that it reflected what was written on the board. A telegraph operator in the next room, where he could see the mirror, ticked off the letters and a highly sensitized plate in contact with Lambert's body enabled him to read by the sense of feeling the word as it had been spelled.—*Chicago Tribune.*

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REJECTED MANUSCRIPTS will not be returned unless stamp is enclosed.

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SILENT WORKER, Trenton, N.

The splendid abilities of our Trenton women were never more clearly shown than in the Ladies' Edition of the *Evening Times*, issued by them on Saturday.

Vigilance, the Price

a watch upon the fire-fiend.

ANOTHER alarm of fire in the Louisiana School emphasizes recent warnings, and tells us that we cannot keep too close

Will They Ever Learn

We have been notified that another of our bright little girls, just on the threshold of an education, will leave us this summer to go to work. She is not half way through her teens yet, and her preparation for life, mentally and industrially, is not half what it should be. But it is of no use to argue with her mamma. She has made up her mind, and all of the argument in the world would be unavailing. The mistake will be discovered—when it is too late.

Not a Charity

The state concedes to the speaking child the right to an education, and everywhere provides the opportunity to get one, but in very many instances the deaf child is regarded differently.

Provision for its education has been tardy and in some parts of our country no provision has been made at all. Singularly enough where the school has been furnished it has been recognized as a charitable institution, an asylum, where a child might go and receive, as a charity, what, had he possessed his hearing, would have been vouchsafed to him as his due. A better light is breaking now. The "asylum" and "institution" have, in the majority of cases, become the "school for the deaf" and the tendency everywhere is to recognize it, as it has been recognized in our

state, as a part of the educational system of the commonwealth.

Governor J. Frank Hanley, of Indiana, expressed a universal sentiment when, in an address to the graduating class of the school for the deaf in that state, he said:—

"We pride ourselves upon the fact that every boy and girl born in this goodly commonwealth gets as a birthright the privilege of at least a common school education, including the high school if he so desires. That is his birth right. It belongs to him, not as a charity, not as a thing to be given by the State as a gratuity, but a thing he has a right to claim, a thing he has a right to demand of the State. He has a right to say to the State, 'You must give me an education.' We all recognize that; we pride ourselves upon it. That is right; it is just. I am glad it is so. But if that is the right of the normal boy and girl, the boy and girl who possesses all the faculties of mind, all the faculties of nature; if that is his birthright, if he may justly claim that of the State not as a gratuity, not as charity, but as his by virtue of his birth upon our soil and under our skies, how much greater your right to demand of the same State the same education and the same opportunities! The fact that some of the faculties that he possesses are denied to you does but emphasize the State's obligation to you, the State's duty, in so far as it can, to make up to you what has been denied you by nature.

"I am glad, I am proud to say that we are getting away in Indiana from the thought that the school for the education of the deaf and the school for the education of the blind are charitable institutions. It has been my privilege to do what I could to instill that thought into the minds of our people. I hope it may reach a conviction in Indiana. I want to say again, that all may hear, that this is not a charitable institution. It is, an educational institution. It is the State's effort to do its duty by you as it is doing its duty by the normal boy and girl. To me it is an incomprehensible thing that the State should give to a child possessing all the natural faculties the opportunity of a common school and a high school education and deny the privilege to another child who lacks some of these faculties, who is unable to hear, who is unable to speak—deny to him an equal opportunity, and say to him, 'Whatever we do for you is a gratuity, a charity, and not a matter of right that you may ask.' It is incomprehensible to me. It is not right, and the people for years have made a great mistake in this respect. We are getting away from it in Indiana. This today is an educational institution, and hear me, it is going to be a greater one tomorrow.

"We propose to build for you an institution that will compare with the best educational institutions for the normal boys and girls of Indiana. We are not doing it as a charity; we are doing it as your right, in answer to your due, to fulfill our obligation that we owe you. We are going to make it commensurate with your needs. We are going to build it,

not for a day, not for a year, but for a century. We are going to make it the one institution in Indiana to which those who are now here may return again and again on occasions like this for new inspiration, for hope in life, building it so that from its doors and walls may go young men and women to take their places in the battle of life, to add to the glory, the wealth, the power, and the influence and the fame of this goodly commonwealth."

Noble sentiments indeed, and ones that our own executive will echo, we know, with all his heart.

Advancing Science

A GENTLEMAN who has been furnishing us with laundry supplies for a number of years was a visitor last week. He brought with him a brand new nose, obtained in rather a peculiar way. It seems that while out driving the fore part of last month he had a spill, and his horse with a quick stroke of its fore foot clipped off his nose as cleanly and completely as it could have been done with a scalpel. He was taken to the city hospital, where he found in the bed beside him an old friend who had been operated upon for appendicitis, and whose case had been pronounced hopeless, the surgeons having given him but a day longer to live. His friend appeared to be of a cheerful, philosophical turn of mind, and, after some hesitation, he blurted out to him:—"Look here, old fellow, why couldn't I have your nose," to which his friend replied that he was disposed to do all the good he could in the day that was left to him and he was most welcome to the nose if it could be transplanted. A hurried consultation was held with the surgeons, patient number two was cocained and the nose was transferred. The second day after the operation the friend passed away. The nose remains an ornament to the face of our old business acquaintance with almost nothing about it to indicate that it had ever belonged to any one else. Truly there would appear to be no limit to the worlds progress in surgery.

In Odgen

THE beautiful brochure published by the Business Men's Association of Ogden, and a copy of which is probably, by this time, in the hands of pretty much everybody interested in the next convention, will assure the most skeptical that no mistake has been made in selecting the place for the 1908 conference. Ogden is evidently a most progressive and attractive town and when you are asked in the fall:—

"Have you ever been to Ogden,
The best town in the West,
Which, by natural advantage,
Simply walks and leads the rest;
A city too, kind stranger,
If you'd look this country o'er—
You'd choose for your abiding place,
And dwell there evermore."

It would be a pity, if you would have to confess that you had missed this treat of your life.

School and City

Our tulip beds are beauties.

Another term nearly over.

May 1st will be ice-cream day.

April has been very prolific of birthdays.

Behold the flight of time. It passeth like a cloud.

We had a profusion of lilies for Easter decoration.

The robins never sang so sweetly as they do this year.

The current news journals of Class B were especially good last Monday.

The evening study period will be curtailed one-half the first of the month.

Lily Stasset's brother ran down from Flemington in an auto, on Saturday and made her a call.

It is likely that we will take our annual trip to Philadelphia on Wednesday next, the 6th instant.

Two special services, a night in the gymnasium, and a reunion were among our Easter tide joys.

In addition to his very many other duties Mr. Newcomb has become assistant professor of agriculture.

Sadie Penrose's father has a new automobile and Sadie is very anxious to get home to take a run in it.

Theodore Eggert's mother, one of the most welcome of all our visitors, was a caller on the 14th of the month.

There was never so many pretty dresses under way in the dress-making department as there are at present.

Mr. Johnson is talking strongly of building a motor-boat, for use at Tom's River, during his summer outing there.

Addison Rochietti says in a recent journal, "the water was icy cold on Saturday. Now, how do you suppose he knows.

James Carrigan, Isaac Lowe and Samuel Eber have been the only ones, thus far, to fathom the mysteries of diabolio.

Miss Cornelius attends to the cutting of the little girls' hair, thus obviating the necessity for any barber's bill on that side.

The children are clamoring for easier lessons, claiming that they cannot digest as well as they could in the cold weather.

Mark Thorn has just received quite a budget of postal-cards from his mother and brother who are visiting Atlantic City.

There is a remarkable bird out on the branch of one of the maples just back of the Main Building. It looks like a rooster, sits lengthwise of the limb, and for days has made no sign.

The recitation by Vallie Gunn and Maud Griffith was one of the gems of the entertainment at the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Church.

Charles Dobbins spends much of his time out of school with us, preferring our broad lawns to the narrow streets to play in.

Four-leaved clovers are very rare, and yet Frieda Heuser walked in with twelve on Saturday. She had one with five leaves.

There never has been a term when the conduct of our children was better, and this is due largely to our ten splendid monitors.

There was a deluge of boxes on the 19th and the many pretty hats that have appeared since indicate that they did not all contain eatables.

There will be few of the children leaving, this fall, and, as we have a large number of new applications, the waiting list will be larger than ever.

With the beautiful weather comes a marked increase in the work of the repair room, and Miss Smith's department is well-nigh over-run with orders.

Mr. Walker had a birthday while he was away attending the Board Meeting on Atlantic, and upon his return found a bushel of roses awaiting him.

A motor for our job press and a pair of electric lights for our half-tone work have been installed during the past month and both are giving excellent satisfaction.

A beautiful little pair of song-sparrows, apparently the same that has come to us every year, for a long time, is building in one of the trees beside the industrial department.

A little bird tells us that on Saturday it saw sticking out of a lake in the suburbs a couple of heads that closely resembled the heads of two of our boys. Could it be?—but we will not speculate.

There was an exciting game of base-ball on the campus Saturday afternoon between the teachers and the school team. Somebody's finish soon came, but we will not mention any names.

The high wind of Saturday a week blew down one of the great maples north-east of us and did quite a bit of other damage in the neighborhood, but we were fortunate enough to escape intact.

Raymond Carney, after reading an article on the manufacture of pens, some time ago, secured a quill and made himself one of the old fashioned ones which he is using with considerable satisfaction.

Mr. Johnson and Mr. Markley each delivered a lecture in the chapel week before last, in addition to the regular corps, much to the delight of the pupils to whom a new face and new thoughts are always a pleasure.

Among our Easter visitors were, Esther Clayton's mother and sister, Frieda Heuser's parents, Cora DeWitte's father and uncle, Anna Klepper's mother and brother, Grace Houseworth's mother, Helen Harrison's parents, Vallie Gunn's sisters, Mamie German's sister, Ida Keator's mother, brother and uncle, Muriel Bloodgood's father and grandmother, Maude Griffith's mother, Lillian Leaming's mother and brother, Alice Batters-

by's mother and brothers, Mary Hanlon's uncle and cousins, Marie Sieben's mother, Clara VanSickle's aunt, Mamie Gessner's mother, sister, and aunt, and Francis Phalon's sister.

Invitations to a party given by Mrs. Townsend in Jersey City were received a few days ago by a number of the boys, but, owing to their school engagements, they were obliged to send their regrets. All greatly regretted their inability to be present for they have been guests of Mrs. Townsend, and know the splendid hospitality she dispenses.

Our pupils had two lessons on temperance on Friday. One poor old fellow, utterly besotted was picked up out front and hurried off to the station-house, and, another, younger man, in the same condition, upset his buggy, and was badly hurt, at the corner in the evening.

Miss Mary Wood has started a little school garden on the Kent Street side. She has already in the ground, onions, lettuce, peas, beans, and turnips and we'll all soon be singing:—

Mary, Mary, quite contrary,
How does your garden grow?

Samuel Eber has obtained work for the summer in the market near his home. He says that he gets as much exercise and pleasure out of his work there as out of play, and in addition can make quite a bit of money. When one is able to regard his work this way, he has certainly achieved a lot.

It does seem as if our little run of measles would never cease. We no sooner discharge a batch than another arrives, and the end is not yet. Among the last to take up their residence with Mrs. Tindall have been Arthur Green and Johnny Otten. These two have now joined the convalescents, however, and we are in high hopes of having our usual empty house there soon, again.

"Little Boy Blue"



This is the doll that Miss Mabel Snowden, of Lambertville, N. J., dressed for a Fair recently held in that town for the benefit of St. Andrew's Church. The doll was called "Little Boy Blue." Miss Snowden is a graduate of the New Jersey School and she is both accomplished and charming.

Trenton, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. William Bennisson have returned to Trenton to live, the place in which Mr. Bennisson was employed in Philadelphia the past year having been destroyed by fire.

All the other deaf, as far as we know, are employed, either wholly or on part time.

Mr. Wesley Breese, of the Pennypacker Press in Asbury Park, was a caller during the month.



Passing Strange.

THOSE who have kept in touch with the trend of events during the past few years in the way of educating the deaf, who have heard the sentence of doom and death pronounced on the sign-language and the appointment of deaf teachers of the Deaf, may have read in the *Deaf-Mutes' Journal*, of August 22nd last, interesting statements attributed to a well-known American educator, anent the systems of instruction of the deaf used in this country and his individual opinion as to the best method—the Oral method. His address was delivered before the Conference of Teachers of the Deaf, at Edinburgh, Scotland. It must seem strange to the European deaf who waged relentless war on the oral method because it was not all sufficient and turned out so many demonstrated failures, to have one come from America and extoll to the skies the very system which they have repudiated, especially as to Europeans the American deaf are the most leading and brilliant of deaf people, and knowing these well educated people were products of the Combined system, it needed no extolling of the virtues of that system to convince that the American Combined System was superior,—they had before them living proofs of its superiority,—although it pleases our friend to call these intelligent and leading deaf-mutes of America “demonstrated failures.” Maybe it is a case of sour grapes—all the intelligent and progressive deaf of America educated under the Combined System, in his eyes, are demonstrated failures because they were not educated under the Oral Method.

The hammer which for so many years has been swung to and fro in the belfry that is supposed to exist in the heart of every marriageable deaf mute in America, and each of whom swung the hammer against the bell in a way that showed no individual, government or outlaw, had the right to specify who he should and who he shouldn't marry, has all been in vain, if we may put a grain of salt in recent developments concerning a certain committee's investigations. Hereafter the good man will refrain from expressing opinions to the “inner circle” of the government, and in future the marriageable deaf will be able to follow the dictates of their conscience. Let it be a deaf mute every time, too.

Mrs. Barrett, the clever singer of the weals and woes of the deaf, recently remarked in the press, that she'd like to see articles anent the projected Federation of the Deaf. Answers will be few and far between, as authors will be accused by the “dignified” president of the N. A. D., now in office, with aspiring by honest means to the presidency in 1910.

How would the monthly articles in the *SILENT WORKER* about the “National Fraternal Society of the Deaf” suit Mrs. Barrett in her search for something interesting. Isn't the federation idea embodied in such an organization strong enough and numerically enough to satisfy her curiosity and longing? I believe no stronger article or argument than the monthly statements of this fraternal organization can be presented to the deaf public of America. At the St. Louis convention of the N. A. D. a resolution was passed applauding and recommending to the deaf of the country the fostering of such helpful organizations. How many of the “great inner circle” of the N. A. D., have backed up this resolution with their pocketbooks, or with the pen, or with personal words of praise? I would like to know—a good many others would like to know. How often have some correspondents of the papers for the deaf attacked bitterly this society—alas! the advertisement was too good—and to-day the National Fraternal Society is the strongest organization of the deaf in the country; yea, a hundred times stronger than the N. A. D.

In reply to an editorial which commented on the term “common cobbler,” used by me in a recent issue of the *WORKER*, would say—a “good cobbler” who earned \$65 per month teaching shoemaking in a school for the deaf is now earning from \$20 to \$30 per week for himself in the same town, doing cobbling work—\$80 to \$120 per month the year around. These figures are those given by the editorial writer in noting the trade conditions and quoting remarks of the general run of “good cobblers” in town. None of these well paid and contented cobblers were deaf-mutes, however, and so the thread of the argument was lost. There is one deaf-mute shoemaker in that town, but he had long since found that painting, glazing and decorating paid more handsomely and did not entail night work. Taking this for granted the reader will surmise the deaf mute is much better off. Sometimes in our excitement it is hard to tell in which shoe the corn pinches, and we must either take the word of a fool who would work for \$65 per month teaching shoemaking to the deaf, in preference to being his own boss and earning \$120 per month, or the figures given to the editorial writer by the “frontiermen” cobblers in a civilized and modernized western town is *pure bluff*.

That was a great scheme for the millionaire living along Riverside Drive in New York city to have a room blasted out of solid rock underneath his fine residence in which to secrete himself away from the terrible New York noises. People with such sensitive nerves, no matter if hearing or deaf, should not come west and burrow into the granite sides of the Rockies, for they would need the daily papers of course, and the Colorado papers are almost daily filled with noises so full of bluff, bombast, bluster, fake sales, false statements, etc., that one looks upon the word “booster” with derision and contempt. Recently I quoted headings of articles about the deaf from these papers, which were not only misleading but intentionally false.

Out in Colorado State great areas of land are owned by the government, municipality or individuals. By the first named most is timber land, by the second rolling prairie land, and by the third almost all the land that gives promise of any return to the purchaser. Therefore, from the former, tracts up to 120 square acres in size are given away for the asking, if certain stipulations are followed. The porous nature of the soil, with mischievous stretches of adobe and alkali, entail years of hard work and fertilization and much expense to become productive, and the water rights (if any) together with the taxes for furnishing water, is apt to cost more than the land is worth. A “National Home” for deaf-mutes, as suggested by those interested, will therefore demand rigid investigation into such things, if a Colorado location was hit upon.

R. E. MAYNARD.

Tilden Submits Ideas for the Federation Plan---No. 3.

I pray that I may never meddle, dictate, interfere, give advice that is not wanted, nor assist when my services are not needed. If I can help people, I will do it by giving them a chance to help themselves; and if I can uplift or inspire, let it be by example, inference and suggestion rather than by injunction and dictation. I desire to Radiate Life.—ELBERT HUBBARD.

LETTER NO. 3.

I WILL take up the thread broken off in the April number and tell you about the By-Laws of the National Federation.

BY-LAWS.

ART. I.—FEDERATION GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 1. The government of the National Federation shall be vested in the Executive Committee of twelve members, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer and eight other members.

ART. II.—TERMS OF OFFICE.

Sec. 1. The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer shall hold office for a term of three years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 2. The eight other members of the Executive Committee shall hold office for three years and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. Should any vacancy occur in the eight members, the President shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy, the appointee to hold the office till his successor is elected and qualified.

Sec. 4. Should any vacancy occur in the offices, the Executive Committee shall appoint a member to fill the vacancy, the appointee to hold the office till his successor is elected and qualified.

ART. III.—DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all the meetings of the National Federation in Congress assembled and of the Executive Committee, have the casting vote in case of a tie on any question in those meetings, appoint the standing Committees and all other Committees not otherwise provided in the Constitution and By-Laws, and exercise general supervisory power over the affairs of the National Federation.

Sec. 2. He shall sign all warrants drawn on the Treasurer for the payment of audited accounts and all other papers ordered by the National Federation. The warrants shall be countersigned by the Secretary, upon which the Treasurer will pay, and not otherwise.

Sec. 3. He shall issue a writ of election to each society in good standing, at such time as the Executive Committee shall direct.

Sec. 4. He shall make an annual report to each society showing the progress and financial condition of the National Federation, as well as a report at the close of his term.

ART. IV.—VICE-PRESIDENT.

Sec. 1. In the absence of the President the duties of his office shall devolve upon the Vice-President. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, a temporary President shall be elected by the Executive Committee.

ART. V.—SECRETARY.

Sec. 1. The Secretary shall keep correct minutes of all the meetings of the National Federation and of the Executive Committee, file all papers and documents belonging to the Federation, except those of the President in his capacity as President of the Executive Committee, those of the Treasurer and such other papers as the Executive Committee shall, at its discretion, commit to the custodian of a bank or any depository of like standing, and conduct the general correspondence of the Federation.

Sec. 2. He shall countersign all warrants on the Treasurer for the payment of accounts approved by the Auditing Committee.

Sec. 3. He shall keep a list of all the societies with names of all their individual members, and notify the President which societies are not entitled to vote in the general election. He shall likewise notify the societies applying for membership in the Federation of their election or rejection.

Sec. 4. Each year he shall send two notices to each society, to wit:

(1) On the first of September of each year, that the taxes are ready to be paid, and

(2) On the first of January of each year, that the taxes are delinquent, upon which a penalty of one per cent is added to them.

In addition to the above, he shall, on the first of March of each election year, send a notice, to each delinquent society, to wit:

If the society does not pay the taxes up to the time the President issues the writ of election, the society shall forfeit the right to vote in the general election.

Sec. 5. He shall keep an account of all properties, investments and funds of the National Federation

which shall at all times open for inspection by the officers of any society or by its qualified representative, make a report, at the end of his term, to the Congress, and deliver to his successors in office, all the books, papers and property in his possession belonging to the National Federation.

ART. VI.—TREASURER.

Sec. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys belonging to the National Federation, give receipt therefor, and keep a just and accurate account of the receipts and disbursements except on orders authorized by the Executive Committee and bearing the signatures of the President and Secretary. He shall preserve all vouchers, and at each meeting of the Executive Committee and of the Congress, make a report showing his receipts, disbursements and the amount on hand, and, at the expiration of his term, deliver his books, papers and money to his successor in office.

Sec. 2. He shall give a good and sufficient bond.

ART. VII.—EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Sec. 1. The National Executive Committee shall have general control of the affairs of the National Federation, manage its business, authorize the expenditures necessary to the proper working of the Federation within the bounds prescribed by the Art. X. Sec. 1, of the By-Laws, and audit the bills for the same through the Auditing Committee.

Sec. 2. It shall have power to admit or reject any society applying for membership and strike from the roll the society for any cause that shall be deemed sufficient in accordance with the Constitution and By-Laws.

Sec. 3. It shall appoint the place and date for the meeting of the next Congress and the date for the general election, and instruct the Secretary to send to each society in good standing its allotted share of ballots for said election.

Sec. 4. It shall meet at the call of the President or on written request of six societies or of the majority of the Executive Committee addressed to the President.

ART. VIII.—STANDING COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. Immediately after the election of the members of the Executive Committee, the President shall appoint the following standing Committees to serve till the election of his successor.

(1) A Committee on Finance, to consist of three members of the Executive Committee.

(2) A Committee on Legislation, to consist of three members of the Executive Committee.

(3) A Committee on Membership, to consist of three members of the Executive Committee.

(4) A Committee on Election, to consist of three members of the Executive Committee.

(5) A Committee on Resolutions, to consist of three members of the Executive Committee.

(Make your suggestions here)

ART. IX.

Sec. 1. The Committee on Finance shall act as the auditing committee, to examine the accounts of the Secretary and Treasurer and pass on all bills presented to the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The Committee on Legislation shall inquire into all judicial questions affecting the welfare of the National Federation and of the deaf at large, and pass on the wording of all amendments.

Sec. 3. The Committee on Membership shall investigate all applications for membership.

Sec. 4. The Committee on Election shall count the ballots cast in the general election and transit the results to the President of the National Federation.

Sec. 5. The Committee on Resolutions shall pass on all resolutions submitted to the National Federation in congress assembled.

(Make your suggestions here)

ART. X.—FINANCES.

Sec. 1. An appropriation of money from the Treasury shall be made by the National Federation in Congress assembled, for the expenses of the three

years following the meeting of that Congress, provided no more than one-third of that appropriation shall be spent during any one year.

Sec. 1. The amount of the appropriation shall be based on the estimates furnished by the Executive Committee and transmitted by the retiring President to the Congress.

Sec. 3. A per capita taxation shall be levied on each member of a society and paid by the society, on the first of September of each year, to the Secretary of the National Federation who shall transit the same to the Treasurer. The amount of the taxation so levied by the Congress shall be based on the estimates furnished by the Executive Committee and communicated to the Congress by the retiring President.

ART. XI.—INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOCIETIES.

Sec. 1. The National Federation accepting, through the Executive Committee, the invitation of a society, or a set of societies, of any state, shall, in pursuance of the Art. VIII, Sec. 1 of the Constitution, never, in any manner, question the right of the society or societies to manage their local affairs in their own way.

ART. XII.—FORFEITS.

Sec. 1. The delegates of the Congress shall have the right to put in nomination for the general election the name of any member in good standing who is not present at that congress, but the member elected to the office, shall be at the next Congress to be installed in said office; otherwise, on the non-appearance of the member, the Congress shall immediately, after the announcement of the election results, declare that said member shall have forfeited his office and that the next candidate securing the next highest popular vote, shall be chosen in the stead of that member provided that the delinquent member shall transmit to the Congress good and sufficient reasons for his inability to be present upon which the Congress shall grant him a delay of two days and no longer.

Sec. 2. If at any time before the general election takes place, the member whose name was put in nomination, withdraws his name, the Executive Committee shall have the power to put the name of another member in his stead, provided the new candidate is an inhabitant of the same section as the other member.

ART. XIII.—PROXY.

Sec. 1. Two or more societies of the same state shall have the right to agree upon the selection of one of their representatives to act as the custodian of the ballots of all those societies.

Sec. 2. No ballots shall be sent by mail or any other kind of transportation than in the personal custody of the accredited representative, and no ballots shall be accepted after the results of the general election have been announced.

ART. XIV.

THE MANNER OF HOLDING AN ELECTION.

Sec. 1. The National Federation shall not call in question the right of any society to conduct the voting of the general election in any manner it considers proper, whether it be the dropping of the ballot in a receptacle by each individual member or by the President of that society acting as a proxy for the member who shall not be able to be present at the said election, or by any other lawful method.

Sec. 2. A candidate contesting the validity of the election held at any society, shall have the right to file a protest against the same, provided he shall be present in person at the Congress to file the said protest with the Committee on Election and the said filing shall be done before the results of the general election shall have been announced.

ART. XV.—READMISSION.

Sec. 1. Any society in good standing withdrawing from the Federation, may be readmitted on the payment of the taxes from the time of its withdrawal.

ART. XVI.—CERTIFICATES FOR DELEGATES-AT-LARGE.

Sec. 1. No member shall be given a certificate as delegate-at-large, who resigns from the society of which he was a member at the time he voted in the general election held by that society.

ART. XVII.—NO COMPENSATION TO OFFICERS.

Sec. 1. No member or officer of the National Federation shall, on any pretext whatever or in any manner, receive salary or compensation for services from the funds of the National Federation.

ART. XVIII.—CONSTRUING THE CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

Sec. 1. On all questions arising as to the construction of the Constitution and By-Laws, the decision of the Executive Committee shall be final, until rescinded by the next Congress of the National Federation.

ART. XIX.—IMPEACHMENT.

Sec. 1. Any officer of the Federation or any member of the Executive Committee shall be recalled on a petition signed by the presidents of two-thirds of the societies.

ART. XX.—QUORUMS.

Sec. 1. The quorum of the Congress shall be nine states.

Sec. 2. The quorum of the Executive Committee shall be seven of the twelve members.

ART. XXI.—ROBERTS' RULES.

Sec. 1. The meetings of the Congress and of the Executive Committee shall be governed by Roberts' Rules of Order, so far as they are applicable and do not conflict with these By-Laws.

ART. XXII.—TIME OF TAKING EFFECT.

Sec. 1. These By-Laws shall take place immediately on their adoption by the National Federation in Congress assembled.

I offer the above as the result of the tall thinking, after I have travelled ten thousand miles, talked with many deaf friends and personally seen how the Norfolk convention worked.

That convention was a monstrosity that deserves our displeasure and even our maledictions.

We cannot afford to play flim-flam games and be as chipper about our smartness and as proud of it as a boy who cheats at marbles, when you are not looking.

Some of us are thoughtful and ask whether we can plan something better.

As I told you, I studied the U. S. Constitution. That is not all. I also looked for suggestions in all directions. The U. S. is suspected of being a pretty successful republic. If its laws work well, can they not do as well for us? Are we not as good as the hearing people?

You think you can devise a better Federation plan than I have done. Please do so. We are on the outlook for the best we can get. We want the Colorado Springs Congress to be a glorious success. We want to shake hands with each other, forget the mistakes of the past and look hopefully at the future. We want to unite in all things for our good, to keep the oral zone within its bounds, to open the doors of the Civil Service, to take up the burden of all the deaf.

You may observe that I used the words: The Public must know us. I wish you would believe in that policy. I told you in a few words at the Norfolk Convention that, because deafness puts a deaf-mute in a certain state of inferiority, he needs much inviduality to overcome it. What is true of one deaf-mute, is true of a whole association of deaf-mutes. I may tell you a long story about that some other time. If I begin the talk here, it may, like the brook, never stop.

Hoping that the Federation plan is a "go" from now, I am

Respectfully yours,

DOUGLAS TILDEN.



National Fraternal Society of the Deaf

(CHARTERED BY THE STATE OF ILLINOIS)

"The FRAT" DEPARTMENT

Edited by FRANCIS P. GIBSON, Room 3, 79 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
[To whom all communications should be addressed.]



DIRECTORY of BOARD of DIRECTORS Of the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf.

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<i>Secretary</i>	Benjamin S. Berg, 238 Hendricks St.

Editorial

If you have a grievance against a fellow frat, forget it.

The "obligation" to work for the Society is a part of the one we all have taken.

Some of us forgot to "swear off" New Year's



SAMUEL TAYLOR,
President of Cincinnati Division.

from our habit of never bringing in a new member.

1908 has fairly begun. It is up to you, fellow frats, to make it the banner year of the Society. Get after those friends of yours, and do it now.

This Department requests each Division Secretary



FREDERICK A. LAWRASON.
Organizer for Michigan.

to send to the editor the following information: Date and place of the Division's regular meeting; regular social date, if any; full list of Division officers.

If our members when changing their addresses would remember that a postal card notice sent to the editor of this Department, giving the new

address, will insure their WORKER reaching them at their new residence, considerable cause for complaint would be avoided.

Brother No. Blank, of Division No. Blank, have you ever had the pleasure of signing an application for membership as "endorser"? If not, you have missed considerable, and have no idea or how good it feels. Try it and see.

Now and then we note most pleasing comment on our beloved Society in the columns of the deaf press from correspondents who are themselves not members; comment that is appreciated, too. If the word was accompanied by the deed in all these cases what a lot of "boosters" we would have in our ranks.

Mrs. Jimmie E. Martin, wife of Financial Secretary Adam M. Martin, died at Little Rock, March 27th, after an illness of some months' duration. In his bereavement Mr. Martin has the fraternal sympathy of his confreres on the Society's Board of Directors, as well as that of his many friends in the Grand and Subordinate Divisions.

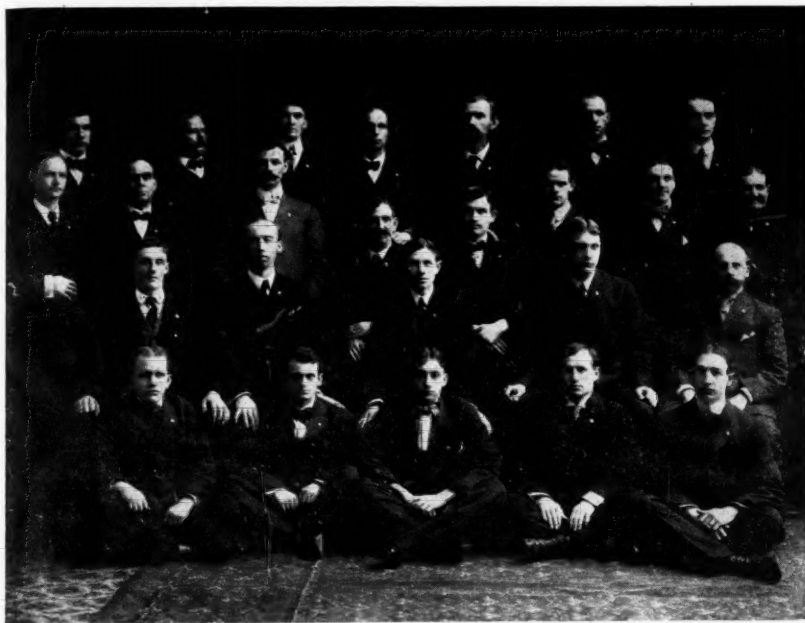
If you think the grip is a joke, ask anybody who has had it and you will know better, says a contemporary. We have had both "the grip" and the "grip" and in many a case have noted that the one, the "grip," offsets the other quite materially when it is time to put in your claim. One is cause, the other effect, if you happen to be a frat.

In an address to the Kentucky Association last summer Principal Robert Paterson, of the Ohio school, said among other things: "The deaf should live in peace and harmony with one another, rejoicing in the achievements of their own kind; they should not speak ill of one another, much less belittle their more successful brethren or try to pull them down, for in so doing they only hurt themselves."

In the various reunions and meetings of the state associations this summer our members will have the pleasure of meeting many an old friend and schoolmate, and at the same time have the opportunity to put those same friends under obligations to you by getting them interested in your fraternity. We have yet to hear of a frat who does not thank the brother who was instrumental in getting him to join. There is plenty of room for more good work of the same description.

Our June and July issues will go to press earlier than usual owing to the close of the school term at the Trenton school and we request our correspondents to send in their items for those issues as early as they can. During August and September there will be no issue of the WORKER and the *Frat* will be printed for those two months in its old form direct from headquarters—but the page size will be the same as that of the WORKER so as to allow our members to have their files bound, if desired.

Years ago the old F. S. D. issued a circular, entitled "Is Your Club Tottering?", designed to show how any local organization of the deaf could enthuse new life into its doings. The "ways and means" then advised still hold good, as is proven by our many Subordinate Divisions now in existence. All these Divisions are practically independent in



CINCINNATI DIVISION NO. 10, N. F. S. D., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

First Row, standing from left to right.—Walter Wagner, Oliver Anderson, John Melampy, E. E. Hall, John Schutte, F. H. Theodore, F. B. Ellerhorst.
 Second Row.—Frank Wallace, W. J. Kilgour, C. W. Barth, J. A. Lawson, C. H. Button, Emil Schneider, Fred Goetz, F. A. Maurer.
 Third Row.—William Blust, S. J. Taylor, B. L. Allen, J. H. Mueller, Joseph Fisher.
 Fourth Row.—E. P. Herzig, Harry Blachschleger, August Querrenzasser, Isaac Goldberg, Harry Stapleton.
 Absent members not in group.—John Moore, James Mehaffey, Lewis Miller, James Lakes, Alfred Wood, Frank L. Wood.

their local affairs and all have social features of their own. Our Organizers will gladly show anyone how the same results may be accomplished elsewhere.

Mr. Morin's article in the April WORKER was read by us with considerable interest. What he says about the fraternal idea cannot be disputed. In passing, we wish to say that the "rate" question is having due attention at our Society's headquarters and it is very likely that the next convention will have it up for thorough discussion, and more than likely—in fact, probably be necessary—that the American Fraternal Congress "rates" will be adopted by the convention. The matter has already been given a good deal of study by the writer and his report as to results will be submitted in due time.

Division Notes and Personals.

Carl Dutell had the unusual experience of being held up by a burglar at the point of a revolver recently. He was put on special duty as watchman at the Sheridan Brick Works in Brazil and Mr. Burglar lost no time in making a call. Carl was made to stand in a corner and hold up his hands more straight than he had ever done before while the robber made a fruitless effort to open the office safe.—*Silent Hoosier*.

Speaking of Samuel J. Taylor, whose portrait is given in this issue, the *Kentucky Standard* (to which we are indebted for the use of the cut) says: "Mr. Taylor enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is President of the Cincinnati branch of the N. F. S. D. and has done much to increase the popularity of the order in Cincinnati and adjacent cities."

Rufus Jeffries, of Springfield, O., celebrated his birthday on March 12th at his residence with a banquet in the evening. Local members of the N. F. S. D. and their ladies were the guests.

An interesting program was given at the meeting of Flint Division No. 15, N. F. S. D., open to the public last Friday evening. Mr. J. M. Stewart opened it with a lecture on the ever-absorbing subject, "Money," dealing with its origin, the various kinds in use, such as bonds, mortgages, checks, etc. A debate on the question, "Resolved, That farming is better adapted to the deaf than any

other occupation," next occupied the attention of the audience. Mr. Germer took the affirmative side while Mr. Lawrason espoused the negative. Both of these debaters advanced some good points. The judges decided in favor of the affirmative side. A dialogue followed, Mr. Bristol and Mr. Obee taking part. A social hour was then indulged in.—*Michigan Mirror*.

The deaf of Louisville have organized a baseball team, styling themselves the "Falls City Silents." Most of the members are graduates of our school and there are some star players among them though, possibly, age has stiffened the joints of two or three of them. The list of players is:—L. E. Scott, c.; Werner, 1b.; P. Harris, 2b.; Hartman, 3b.; Erwin, ss.; Conkling, p.; Brooks, lf.; Schetzer, cf.; C. Reiss, rf.; Huber and Bader, substitutes.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Chester Erwin, of Berea, Ky., is learning to operate the linotype. The foreman of his office was at first horrified at the idea of allowing a deaf man to handle such a delicate and expensive piece of machinery, but when he returned from dinner one day and found Chester grinding out copy with the smoothness of a veteran, he saw a light and gave permission to Chester to operate it at any time.—*Kentucky Standard*.

Alonzo Kingry was tendered a surprise party in honor of his 54th birthday March 18th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kingry. Fifteen friends were present and enjoyed the occasion greatly. A handsome signet ring and a box of cigars were presented to him.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

Percy W. Ligon has taken up his residence in Bon Aqua, Tenn.

Organizer Shea is intending to make a recruiting tour among the New England cities this month.

Miss Irena Hartz arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hartz, of Toledo, March 31.

Mathias Steinwand, of Toledo, has purchased an Auto-graflex camera and is prepared to enter the ranks of the snap-shotters.

Toledo held its first "smoker" in March and made a success of it.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Wagner are entertaining a new boy who arrived not long ago at their home in Newport, Ky.

Emil Schneider, of Cincinnati, has secured a position with the Cincinnati Fly Screen Co., after five months on the lay-off squad.

At the Sheridan Brick Works, Brazil, Ind., there are four frats employed, Messrs. Hall, Duttell, Tiffie and Finley.

George Breysacher, of Terre Haute, Ind., was tendered a birthday party on March 27 by the frats of that city and Brazil.

Milwaukee Division is arranging for its annual picnic to be held August 9 during the Wisconsin Association's reunion.

Walter Dowe, of Milwaukee, is spending a vacation up in Watertown, Wis.

Springfield Division will have its April social on the 25th instead of the 18th.

Messrs. Neutzling, Schwartz, Marcha, Mayer, and McGinness and Misses Biggam, Buchanan and Gomoll, of our city (Columbus), were among those in attendance of the F. S. D. entertainment in Dayton last Saturday evening. The society kept open house all day Sunday and a short service was had by Mr. J. E. Pershing, at which a collection was taken up for the Home Farm Fund.—*Ohio Chronicle*.



FLINT DIVISION NO. 15, N. F. S. D., FLINT, MICHIGAN.

First Row.—Fred E. Sumner, Howard Pettit, H. A. Germer, Robert Kettmann, Marshall Obee.
 Second Row.—W. L. Heck, Treasurer; F. A. Lawrason, President; E. M. Bristol, Secretary; R. H. McLachlan, Vice-President; William Gibney, Director.

John A. Welter, of Marshalltown, Iowa, has brought suit for \$50,000 against the C. G. W. Railroad for loss of one of his eyes and the impairment of the sight of the other, said injuries resulting from a collision on July 31, 1907.

In Ann Arbor a surprise birthday party was tendered David Moncrieff in honor of his birthday at his home Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2nd. Mr. Moncrieff was given a set of six dining room chairs. The afternoon was spent in games, after which an excellent luncheon was served. An enjoyable time was had by his friends—mutes of Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti. *** Frank D. Smith is working in the factory of the Michigan Ladder Company, also John Gunn. *** Ralph Huhn, of Ann Arbor, is a barber by trade, in employ of Mr. Titus, *** Chas. Huhn was tendered a surprise party Feb. 22, his birthday, and presented with a watch.—*Deaf American*.

Frank C. Reitmann and Frank Stokes and his wife were the only Springfield mutes who attended the Dayton box social last Saturday evening. From their talk the social was one of the most successful and delightful ever since the inception of the famous No. 8 of the N. F. S. D. Over 80 mutes were in attendance and a nice sum of money was, of course, realized.—*Ohio Chronicle*.

R. E. L. Cook, of Little Rock, has sold his job printing business and returned to the employ of the firm he was formerly with.

John E. Purdum, of Chicago, recently spent a month down in old Arkansas among friends and relatives.

Alfred Cole, of Bay City, met with an accident recently while he was at his work in the ship yard there.

Henry Reams, of Bay City, is chef on an immense dredge at Alicia, Mich. He writes that the place is most pleasant and an all-summer job.

Organizer Lawrason, of Michigan, was a visitor in Saginaw and Bay City last month.

Eugene Mousette has moved from Manchester to Derry, N. H.

William A. Deering and his family, of Pittsfield, N. H., recently had a narrow escape from being burned out. A passerby saw the fire in time to give warning and with the help of neighbors it was extinguished with but a \$50 loss.

The following letter was written to Chicago Division by the parents of one of its members, who was ill for nearly four months, and is printed at the request of the Division: "Roy Grimse having nearly recovered from his lengthy sickness, we wish to express our heartfelt appreciation to all the members of the Society for the kind and untiring interest shown us during this time. How cheering it was to all of us when his friends came, and by words of encouragement and hope of speedy recovery made us feel so grateful; and the sick benefit amounts were so cheerfully and promptly sent, for which we again thank you all. We hope all so afflicted will join and strengthen such a beneficial Society."

Frank Spears, of Chicago, has taken up his residence in Racine, Wis.

Messrs. Welter and Krause, of Marshalltown, Iowa, are the proprietors of the Marshalltown Poultry Yards, "breeders and shippers of thoroughbred poultry."

Foreman Key, of our cabinet shop, who was quarantined at his home for the past few weeks on account of sickness in his family, was released last Monday evening and resumed his duties the next morning. . . . Thirteen fluffy little live balls greeted Mr. McIlvain, as he looked in his poultry yard St. Patrick's morning. . . . They are the result of a setting of fifteen eggs. He expects to set his incubator in operation soon. . . . Newton C. Beatty, of Bonner Springs, was in Olathe Sunday. . . . P. Washington Haner took a trip to Kansas City and spent Saturday and Sunday with his home folks. . . . Charles N. Ramsey went up to Kansas City Tuesday evening to meet his brother-in-law, Luther Taylor, who stopped off in Topeka and that

city on his way to New York to participate in the opening of the baseball season.—*Kansas Star*.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gaddis, of Chicago, are mourning the death of their little daughter, Beatrice.

Horace W. Buell, of Chicago, is at the Baptist hospital recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Charles Yarwood, of Chicago, has moved to Brazil, Ind.

Chicago Division will hold its annual picnic on August 15. On July 25 a boat excursion to Michigan City will be given and the members of No. 1 will be given a chance to get acquainted with No. 19.

A halloween dance will be given by Chicago Division at Fraternity Hall on October 31. Samuel Perlmutter has the arrangements in charge.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lewis, of Chicago, are entertaining a little girl who arrived April 7.

George Hansz, president of Detroit Division, was married to Miss Georgia Fairbairn, at Sandwich, Ontario, early in April.

The *Michigan Mirror* says:—Luther Taylor, who is a member of the pitching staff on the New York Nationals, announces that this will be his last season in baseball.

James Hughes, of Louisville, is again on the Jacksonville, Ill., ball team this season. He is one of the best first basemen in the Central Association.

On Saturday, the 14th inst. Mr. Patrick Dolan celebrated his 'steenth birthday anniversary—and Patrick is not married yet—no, not he. He should have been a hubby at least thirty years ago—but he insists that the woes (?) of wedded life were never meant for him, and that he is perfectly content with bachelorhood. Will some fair lady pop up and disconcert his theories of wedded life! [It is leap year. Let Patrick look to himself, and especially let him give heed to Sammy Weller's advice to "Beware of the viders."]—*Kentucky Standard*.

Clarence P. Jones, of Colorado Springs, Colo., has been re-elected chairman of the *Out West* chapel of the Typographical Union. Mr. Jones has held that office for several terms.

Alfred Waugh, of Seattle, Wash., sailed for Alaska March 1, in company of two other deaf men. They will work a claim belonging to one of the party and locate others.

Applications for Membership

(Up to and including April 15, 1908.)

Charles N. Ramsay, (Olathe).....Olathe, Kan.
William F. Sickles, (Springfield).....Bellefontaine, O.
Wesley D. Ellis, (Springfield).....Bellefontaine, Ohio
Charles H. Keiser, (Chicago).....Bennings, D. C.
Thomas R. Rei, (Olathe).....Dearing, Kan.
Herbert J. Schutte, (Cincinnati).....Hartwell, Ohio

Financial Secretary's Report.

From March 1 to 31, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Chicago Division.....	\$108.60
Detroit Division.....	44.40
Saginaw Division.....	3.30
Louisville Division.....	19.25
Little Rock Division.....	14.30
Nashua Division.....	16.85
Dayton Division.....	35.30
Bay City Division.....	6.05
Cincinnati Division.....	15.00
Evansville Division.....	48.20
Nashville Division.....	15.25
Springfield Division.....	4.95
Olathe Division.....	9.85
Flint Division.....	7.15
Toledo Division.....	7.15
Milwaukee Division.....	18.95
Columbus Division.....	4.40
Michigan City Division.....	7.70
Total Receipts.....	\$386.65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Forwarded to Treasurer Barrow.....	\$386.65
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Treasurer's Report.

From March 1 to 31, 1908.

Trustees' Note.—In the report for February as printed last month the printer caused the "Total Balances February 29" to read wrongly and the amount to be incorrect. The balance on hand February 29 was \$2,974.10, and should so have appeared at the end of the report.

BALANCES.

From Last Statement.....	\$2,974.10
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RECEIPTS.

Financial Secretary A. M. Martin, (Feb).....	385.75
Financial Secretary A. M. Martin, (Mar).....	386.65
Balance San Francisco Fund Refunded....	20.55

Total Balances and Receipts.....	\$3,767.05
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DISBURSEMENTS.

Sick and Accident Benefits—	
A. A. Anderson, Little Rock.....	\$ 10.00
W. R. Pixley, Little Rock.....	25.00
Charles Suttka, Louisville.....	10.00
George Cowell, Nashville.....	10.00
N. B. Stewart, Nashville.....	5.00
P. W. Haner, Olathe.....	5.00
John H. Mueller, Cincinnati.....	20.00
Organizers' Expenses—	
J. J. Kleinhans.....	4.00
Patrick Dolan.....	4.00
Thomas McGinness.....	4.00
Adolph Brizius.....	4.00
F. A. Lawrason.....	2.00
Office Expenses.....	3.63
Printing—	
Constitution and By-Laws.....	45.00
Membership Certificates.....	9.50
Due Books.....	25.00
Gas.....	2.09
Corresponding Secretary's Expenses.....	2.00
Board of Trustees' Expenses.....	.75
Treasurer's Expenses.....	.50
Frat Department Expenses.....	1.00
The Silent Worker.....	27.20
Office Rent.....	13.00
Total Disbursements.....	\$ 232.67

RECAPITULATION.

Total Balances and Receipts.....	\$3,767.05
Total Disbursements.....	232.67

Total Balances, March 31, 1908.....	\$3,534.38
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DISTRIBUTION OF BALANCES.

Cash in Treasurer's hands.....	\$ 25.43
Royal Trust Bank, Checking.....	767.77
Royal Trust Bank, Savings.....	505.26
Northern Trust Bank.....	236.73
Illinois Trust Bank.....	1,042.45
Hibernian Bank.....	935.69
First Savings Bank.....	21.05
Total Balances.....	\$3,534.38

Misfits.

The world is full of them. The man who marries a woman and makes her a drudge instead of a companion and helpmate is a misfit husband. The man who becomes the father of a large family of children whom he cannot support is a misfit father. He who spends his time in "knocking" his own country is a misfit citizen. The man who joins a fraternal order and everlastingly finds fault with it is a misfit fraternalist. The clergyman who cannot keep his congregation from going to sleep is a misfit preacher. The newspaper editor who thinks his readers are interested in nothing but the crimes of mankind is a misfit journalist. The president of a council who has the idea that his position is merely one of honor and involves no responsibilities is a misfit president. And if this article does not fill a convenient niche in the column it is a misfit editorial.—*National Union*.

With Our Exchanges

CONDUCTED BY R. B. LLOYD.

Miss Angie Fuller-Fischer, the deaf poetess, is associate editor of the *Methodist Episcopal Advocate*.

More than eighty-five teachers have already applied to the Superintendent of the Utah School for accommodations for the convention next summer.

The city council of Staunton, Va., has passed an ordinance forbidding the sale of pistols, guns, rifles, dirks, or bowie knives to the pupils of the Virginia School for the Deaf, under penalty of \$100 fine.

In the number of deaf-mutes in proportion to the population Switzerland leads greatly, having 25.42 per 10,000 while the other countries follow thus: Austria, 13.45; Sweden, 11.80; Russia, 9.90; Germany, 9.66; Ireland, 8.25; Italy, 7.34; Spain, 6.46; France, 6.26; Denmark, 6.20; England, 5.75; and Belgium, 4.39.—*Philadelphia Record*.

Out of the 105 counties which the state of Kansas has within its domains, at least fifty have no paupers. One-half of the county poor farms are empty, save for the keeper, who draws his salary and waits for patronage. Some of the sociological students who add to their philosophy declare that the poor houses will soon be an extinct institution in Kansas.—*Kansas City Journal*.

A benevolent neighbor of the Florida School for the Deaf, left it \$800 in his will, which was however carelessly unsigned and is consequently a sheet of worthless paper. But the Herald gives the dead friend credit for the good intention.

Mr. M. C. Boylan, for a few months supervising teacher at the Mississippi School, has resigned and gone back to Flint, Michigan, where he has secured a position in an automobile factory. The reason for his leaving our profession has not been made public.—*West Virginia Tablet*.

Our Indiana friend, Mr. Sidney J. Vail, has in Mr. Thomas L. Brown of this School a rival for semi-centennial honors. The careers of both these men as teachers of the deaf have been running parallel for nearly fifty years—the one in Indiana, the other in Michigan. They early followed Greeley's advice and came west in 1850, or perhaps they outdid that great journalist by acting first what he simply wrote later. Both are active yet and bid fair to round out three score years in harness. Our Mr. Brown will complete his fiftieth year of continuous service on March, 10, 1909.—*The Michigan Mirror*.

The Sultan of Turkey, with a view to combining profit with piety, is building a railroad from Damascus to Mecca for the transportation of pilgrims to the Holy City. The railroad is 280 miles long, and he has ordered that it shall be completed in time for the next pilgrimage, in the winter of 1908-9. As the railroad will not only mitigate the privations of the pilgrims and bring money to the Sultan's exchequer, but will also serve as an important military route for the transportation of troops to suppress Arab insurrections, its construction is amply justified. The number of yearly pilgrims visiting Mecca is estimated at not less than 250,000, many of whom perish on the way.—*Philadelphia Record*.

John Fowlkes, who was mistaken for a burglar, and shot in the chest by W. Spencer Magee, of Petersburg, while beating on the door of the residence of Charles A. Bass, in Chesterfield county, near Petersburg, on Thursday night, Feb. 27, is getting along very well at the Petersburg hospital, under the care of Dr. W. P. Hoy, who expects a speedy recovery, barring any complications, of which there was no evidence last Saturday afternoon. Magee, who shot Fowlkes, after calling three times, to learn who the unknown midnight visitor was, and receiving no reply, was arrested in Petersburg, and bailed in the sum of \$1,000, for his appearance before Justice Dunstan, in Etterick, on March 10.—*Deaf American*.

Jacob Kesselman, deaf, dumb and unable to read or write anything except his name, is ill in Bellevue hospital. Dr. Leroy Smith, one of the receiving officers at the hospital, told a *World* reporter that Kesselman was the hardest man to obtain information from that he had ever encountered.

"I can talk the dumb language with both hands," said the doctor, "but this man could only understand the one-hand signs, and which neither I nor anybody about here understand. Finally Kesselman drew an accurate diagram of his stomach, and by various sized arrows indicated the location of his pains, their course and intensity. This diagram proved correct, and upon examination we found him suffering from gastric fever. Without Kesselman's drawing it might have taken us a long time to have found just what was his trouble."—*New York World*.

Application for the Carnegie hero medal will be made in behalf of Carl Carlson, 17 years of age, a deaf-mute, and one of a family of six who are similarly afflicted, who some time ago rescued his brother, W. Carlson, 10 years of age, who had broken through the ice while skating. Together with Carl Aronsen, 12 years of age, the Carlson brothers were skating on thin ice, the younger Carlson who was the lightest of three, leading the way. He had not gone far when he went through. Without waiting to remove his skates or any of his outer garments, Carl immediately dived after him, and succeeded in bringing him to the surface. The rescuer lost his grip, however,

and both sank once more. A second and third time this occurred, and finally by superhuman effort the elder boy managed to push his brother out on the ice. The little fellow was nearly dead, but vigorous rubbing brought him to.—*Deaf American*.

The total number of pupils under instruction at the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb during the year 1906-1907 was 520, of whom 280 were boys and 240 girls. Out of the 520 pupils all but 22 were taught by the oral method.

There is an unusual record of deafness in the families of the new pupils. Two have deaf parents, four deaf brothers and one deaf sister; four have deaf fathers; seven each a deaf cousin; two have each two deaf cousins; one has three deaf cousins; one has a deaf aunt and a deaf grandmother; and one has a deaf father, a deaf mother, and deaf grandmother.

Speaking of his recent visit to European schools, Dr. Crouter says regarding them that in point of equipment, of general management, of methods applied, and of results attained, they are not yet the equals of our best American schools.—*Mt. Airy World*.

The girls who are educated at this school are more fortunate in some way than some of the hearing and speaking girls who are educated in other public schools. Girls here are taught many things that other girls should be taught at home but are not. For instance they are taught to cook and bake and to do general housework as well as to mend clothing and do fine sewing. The instruction they get makes them competent housekeepers and those who later get homes of their own are well fitted to care for them. Many of the girls possess artistic talent and this is developed in the art department. Some of these may get to be book illustrators if their talent is properly cultivated after graduation. Some of them may develop into brilliant writers of stories, fiction, or poetry and in all probability if it had not been for the opportunity at this school their talents would have lain dormant forever. Too much emphasis cannot be given to the importance of this institution to the hearing as well as the deaf of the state.—*The Silent Hoosier*.

During her stay in Japan, Mrs. Alice Noyes Smith made a visit to the School for the Deaf at Kioto. The superintendent was away at the time, and she was received by the assistant in charge. She was shown into the reception room while arrangements were being made to escort her through the school. As she waited there and her eyes became accustomed to the dimness of the room, imagine her feelings when she saw upon the wall a picture of her honored father, Dr. J. L. Noyes. The unexpectedness of seeing his features thus confronting her, thousands of miles from home, and in such a place, overcame her. When the assistant returned and learned that Mrs. Smith was Dr. Noyes's daughter, he bowed nearly to the floor, and she was the recipient of every attention during her inspection of the school. She says that there is nothing in common between Japanese signs and ours. The Japanese finger-spelling consists of making in the air the outlines of their hieroglyphics. She says that the deaf children whom she saw were a bright looking lot, and she was especially enthusiastic over their art work.—*Minn. Companion*.

To us the statement of the Civil Service Commission that the deaf were insisting upon the privilege of appointment to duties which they could not perform seems disingenuous. The deaf all along have been contending for the privilege of applying for the positions which they are qualified to fill.

But though beaten in the first skirmish, the fight is by no means over. A new administration will next year be in power; new heads of departments will be in office, and possibly a new commission, and our first defeat will teach us what tactics to adopt in our next battle.

But it must be conceded that this decision of the President emphasizes that deafness is a serious handicap—even more, that it is a serious misfortune. The only remedy left us is to strive to our utmost to become better workmen than our hearing competitors—better clerks, better bookkeepers, printers, shoemakers, teachers and what not—and to offset by greater skill, greater efficiency, and greater faithfulness the drawbacks imposed upon ourselves and our employers by our deafness.—in short, to make our services so valuable that the disadvantage of our deafness will be more than overlooked.—*Deaf American*.

From an article from the *Toronto Star* relative to the deaf employees in the Toronto Post Office departments our readers will be very much pleased to learn from impartial sources that they are still "making good." The article in question, however, contains one slight error—all five of the deaf on the permanent staff are graduates of this Institution. They are Messrs. H. Roberts, C. Shepherd, W. McKay, H. Grooms, and F. Doyle. This testimony to the efficiency of the above-named employees, and to the entire satisfaction which they are giving, is especially gratifying and timely in view of the fact that the United States Government has just practically decided not to admit any more deaf persons into the civil service. This decision seems to us to be great injustice and quite indefensible on its merits. It is thus making an invidious distinction against a worthy class of citizens and publicly branding them to an inferiority that does not exist. The testimony of hundreds of employees is that in many kinds of work the deaf are even more efficient than hearing people. There are many positions in the civil service for which the deaf are specially adapted and it is to be hoped that the government of the great Republic will reconsider its decision, and make merit and efficiency, rather than misfortune, the test of fitness for entering its employ.—*The Canadian Mute*.

Up in Canada the Government officials a year or two ago invited the deaf to apply for such Government positions as they can fill satisfactorily, referring, of course to those in which hearing is not essential. As a result quite a number of the Deaf applied for and obtained positions, and according to one of the Canadian papers a recent Government service report states that the experiment

proved satisfactory. What a contrast this affords to the action of our own Government! The recent ruling of the Civil Service Commission barring the Deaf from the examinations breathes a different spirit. The respectable gentlemen who compose the Commission are not willing to allow the Deaf to even make an attempt to demonstrate their fitness to fill any of the hundreds of positions in the service where it is immaterial whether the ones who hold them can hear or not. The man or set of men who undertake to proscribe a class of people,—forbid to them privileges enjoyed by others, must be prepared to show convincing reasons for such action, but this is the Commission's failure to do to the satisfaction of those who know the Deaf and their capabilities.

We are inclined to believe that the Commissioners took the action they did rather through lack of understanding of the Deaf than through any prejudice, but it seems to be a case where, having made the statement that the horse is sixteen feet high the gentlemen feel called upon to stick to it.—*The Kentucky Standard*.

The following Bombay student's essay upon the horse, taken from the *Detroit Sunday News Tribune* is an interesting specimen of English, especially to those engaged in teaching deaf children, to whose half-formed style it bears a resemblance. And yet this Bombay student was neither helped nor hindered by the use of signs.

The horse is a very noble quadruped, but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foot on the stirrups and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has a long mouth, and his head is attached to a trunk by a long protuberance called the neck. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two are afterwards. These are weapons on which he runs, and also defends himself by extending those in the rear in a parallel direction towards the foe, but this he does only when in a vexatious mood. His fooding is generally grasses and grains. He is also used to take on his back a man or a woman as well as some cargo. He has power to run as fast as he could. He has got no sleep at night time, and always standing awake. Also there are horses of short sizes. They do all the same as the others are generally doing. There is no animal like the horse; no sooner they see their guardian or master they always crying for fooding, but it is always at the morning time. They have got tail, but not so long as the cow and other such similar animals.—*The Michigan Mirror*.

There can be no question that deafness, like other numerous human defects, is hereditary in certain cases. The perpetuation of this tendency is undesirable. But how check it, how decrease it? Legislation is deemed inadvisable. There remains only the education of the deaf public towards the avoidance of matrimonial unions where this hereditary tendency is likely to be perpetuated or even enhanced. And here is a field for missionary work open to officers and teachers in our schools for the deaf. They should take it upon themselves to educate the deaf boys and girls towards the avoidance of this hereditary tendency. The congenitally deaf and those having one or more deaf relatives, should be strongly and kindly urged to avoid matrimonial unions with those similarly circumstanced. By forming unions with those entirely free from hereditary taint as to deafness, the tendency in the offspring will be reduced one half, and the inclination of nature to revert to the normal will further aid in decreasing the hereditary element. It is needless to say that deaf couples are strongly averse to having deaf offspring. Therefore, we believe that if all schools made it a part of their education to train the pupils to the avoidance of hereditary transmission of their own misfortune, much good would result. Moreover, we believe that the adult deaf should take cognisance of the matter, and in their societies and associations they should discuss it freely, and take a strong stand in opposition to the mating of deaf persons who have the hereditary tendency on both sides. In the course of time the school training supplemented by our school influence, would create a strong public sentiment among the deaf that would surely tend to the decrease of matrimonial unions in which the risk of hereditary transmission of deafness is considerable.—*The Minn. Companion*.

It is something very unusual to find a professional loafer among the deaf. As a class, they are workers, and industrious workers. This is doubtless due in a great measure to the training they receive at school. They are taught in the first place that work is honorable as well as profitable, and that it is highly creditable in any able-bodied man to depend upon others for support. A spirit of manliness and independence is instilled into them while they are growing to manhood, and they are urged to become home builders and property owners. The little ten-year-old boy when he comes to school soon learns that all his time even out of the class-room is not play time. During certain hours he is free to indulge in any sort of childish sport, but at certain other hours he must be doing something in the way of work even if it be nothing more than gathering up scraps of paper about the grounds.

When old enough to go into the shops, every one of them is put to some trade, and every one is required to work steadily during working hours. They are soon made to understand that their success in later life will depend solely upon their individual efforts and upon their ability to do as good work as any body else can do. The bread and meat problem is held up to them, and they are frequently reminded that the comforts of life can be purchased only at the price of honest work that satisfies the employer.

Trained up from childhood to habits of industry, and with fixed ideas as to the respectability and dignity of manual work, the great majority of them are eager when they leave school to get employment at once and begin the accumulation of a bank account. And when they can't get such work as they like best they will do rough work rather than be idle, and will give full value for the wages they receive. There are individual exceptions, of course, but speaking of the deaf as a class, it is no exaggeration to say they are more steady workers than most other wage-earners and show a greater desire to please.—*The Goodson Gazette*.

Death of Dr. John Hitz

Dr. John Hitz, superintendent of the Volta Bureau, Washington, D. C., died on Wednesday, afternoon, March, 25, and his funeral services were held at the Bureau on Sunday afternoon. Dr. Hitz was well advanced in years but his death, probably due to heart failure, with which he was threatened, came suddenly and unexpectedly to himself and friends at the Union Station in Washington, whither he had gone to meet Helen Keller as she was passing thru on her way from Alabama to Massachusetts.

Dr. Hitz, a native of Switzerland but with long residence in this country, was one of whom it truly could be said that he was a scholar and a gentleman; and one with gentle and pleasing personality that caused those who came in contact with him to love him. Highly educated, he was especially interested in the education of the deaf and there is not a single member of the profession, whose good fortune it was to have met him, but will grieve at his death as a personal loss, as well as a loss to the cause for which he had labored so long.

Dr. Hitz was called a number of years ago to serve as superintendent of the Volta Bureau, an institution of international fame, founded and endowed by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell out of the proceeds of the Volta prize, which had been awarded him by the French Government because of his discovery of the telephone. The main object of the Volta Bureau is the diffusion of knowledge relating to the deaf, not only in this country but throughout the world. This institution has a fine massive stone building of its own at the corner of Thirty-fifth and Q streets in Washington which was erected in 1893. In this connection it may be mentioned that ground was broken for this building on May 8 of the year named, Helen Keller turning the first sod.

We shall all love the memory of Dr. John Hitz.

Kalamazoo Deaf-Mutes Organize

An organization of the deaf-mutes of Kalamazoo was recently perfected at a meeting held at Parsons' business college, under the name of the Kalamazoo Society of the Deaf. The officers of the new society were elected as follows:

President—Daniel Tellier.
Vice-president—Ivers Tenney.
Secretary—Mrs. John Voisine.
Treasurer—Mrs. Frank Adams.
Sergeant-at-arms—Fred H. Wheeler.

The object of the organization is for social amusement, the study of literature and debate, and the meetings are attended with great interest and the closest attention given to whoever addresses the members in the sign-language. Already addresses have been made on current topics, and lectures on noted personages given.

A canvas among the mutes of Kalamazoo discloses the fact that there are thirty-nine of both sexes, most of whom are able to care for themselves and families by earning good wages at their various trades and occupations.

The classes of trades entered into by the mutes includes printing, bookbinding, cabinet making, shoemaking, tailoring and cigar making. One is a roller at the steel mills, another a packer in a corset factory and one a laborer.

Of the deaf women, three are married to husbands who can speak, ten have husbands who are mutes, three of the younger women reside at home, and one is a housekeeper.

Of the male members of the society who live outside the city three are farmers and one man with his wife conducts a furniture store.

Six deaf and dumb children, five boys and one girl, whose homes are in the city, attend the Michigan School for the Deaf at Flint, at which institution most of those who follow trades in Kalamazoo have been educated.

A roster of the deaf and dumb residents of the city and vicinity is here given, together with the occupations followed:

Mr. and Mrs. Martin M. Taylor, (Printer), five children.

Mr. and Mrs. Ivers Tenney, (bookbinder), one child.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kolhoff, (tailor), one child.

Mr. and Mrs. Eberly, (shoemaker), two children.

James Sproull, widower, (steel roller), one child.

Mr. and Mrs. John Voisine, (cabinet maker).

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Tellier, (corset packer).

Mr. and Mrs. Fred H. Wheeler, (bookbinder).

Mr. and Mrs. Adam H. Benson, (cigarmaker).

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams, (bookbinder).

Mr. and Mrs. Leon W. French, (bookbinder).

George M. Siebert, Jr., (bookbinder).

William J. Wares, (laborer).

H. L. Fairchild, (cabinet maker).

C. A. Corey, (printer).

Miss McKee, Wright, Gillespie and Parks reside with their parents, and Miss LaBush is a housekeeper.

Mesdames Troy, McCarthy and Wickings, the two latter having two children each are married to speaking husbands.

Miss Squires and Masters Graff, Parsons, DeSmith, Eichhorn and Ruh are studying at the Flint school for the deaf.

Residing at Vicksburg are Mr. and Mrs. Clark, who own a furniture store. Miss Grace Clark, housekeeper, and Miss Clara Winton, employed in the Lee paper mill. At Galesburg are G. F. Tobey, a farmer, and Miss Riddler and brother. Miss Gladys Graham's home is at Yorkville, J. Alexander, a farmer lives in Oshtemo, and Clarence Snow, another farmer resides five miles north of the city.



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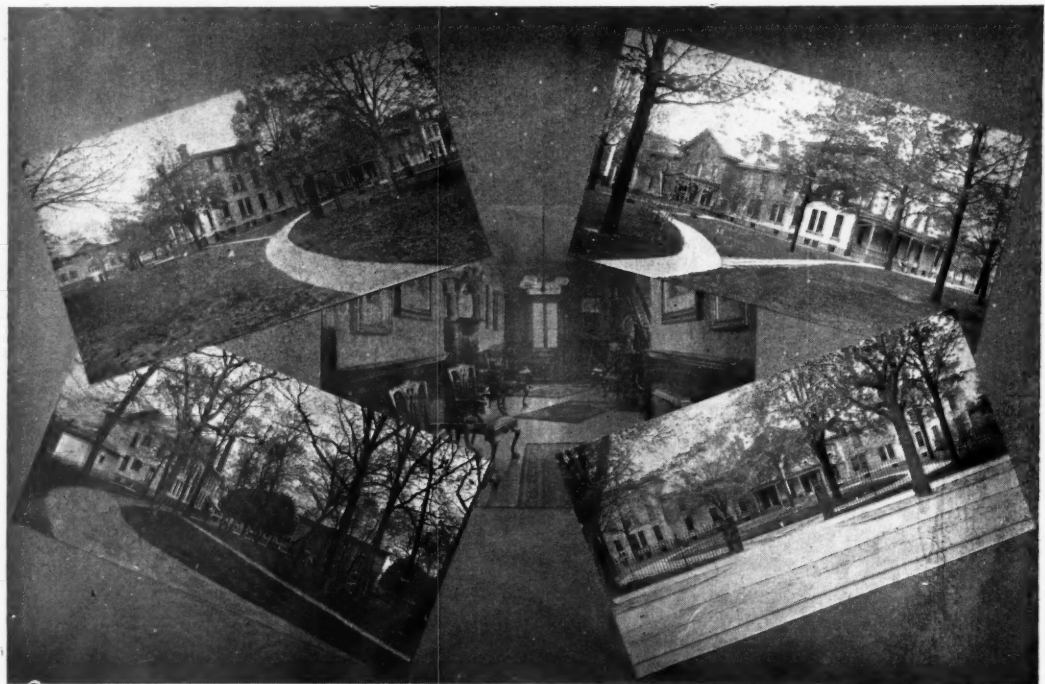
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